The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

IN THIS ISSUE

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Dr. Lo Wen-kan's Special Mission to Sinkiang Province

Nanking Will Probe "Missions Millions" of Patriotic Contributions

Two Evil Systems on Chinese Ships . . . By Paul K. Whang

China at the Pacific Science Congress . . By C. Y. W. Meng

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1933 VOLUME 65, NUMBER 13

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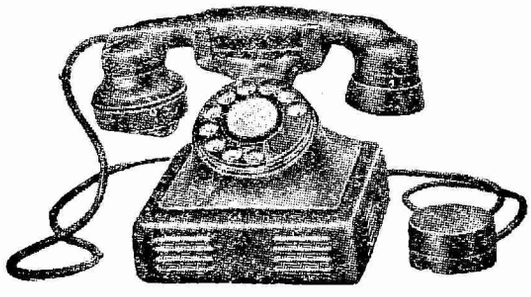

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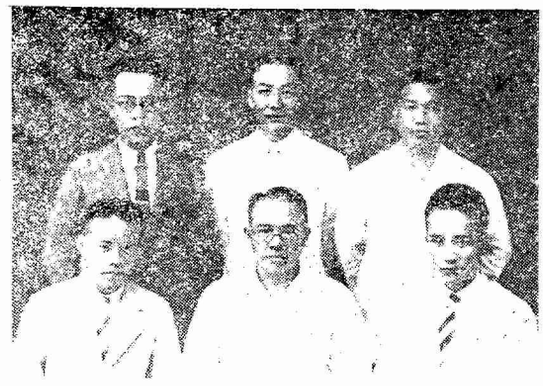

Front row, left to right, James Y. Wong, Assistant Manager and Engineer, New Bedford Textile School, New Bedford, Mass. and N. Y. U. Business College Thos. G. Wong, Founder and General Manager, New Bedford Textile School, New Bedford, Mass and Harvard University Business School, H. S. Wong, Chief Accountant, Burdette College, Back Row, left to right, Y. S. Sung, Chemical Engineer, a German Returned Student, C. H. Tong, Sales Manager for many years Chinese manager of Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd., K. S. Wong, Factory Manager, graduate of Tientsin Technical College.

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Henry Ford
Dearborn, Mich.

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As to upkeep, our dealers say that in recent years the improved quality of Ford cars has cut down their repair business 50 per cent

As to price with quality,--judge for yourself

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That should answer a lot of questions.

June 30th, 1933

Henry Ford

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

65-572

密勒氏評論報

The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.

Volume 65 | Shanghai, China, Saturday, August 26, 1933 | Number 13

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 88 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher; GEO. W. MISSEMER Asst. Editor; HOH CHIH-HSIANG, Asst. Editor; TRYPHON KU, Advertising Dept.; F. K. CHAO, Business Dept.

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STEPHEN WANG PAUL K. WHANG

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs

Matsuoka Indicts Missionaries and Returned Students 521
Former American Consul Here Analyzes Anglo-U.S. Relations 522
Japanese Aid to Huang Fu Marks Beginning of Tokyo's New Asiatic Policy 523
Outstanding Elements in the North China Situation.. 525
Administration of Justice in Japan Reaches Depths of Depravity 528

Special Articles

Yellow River Subsides in Honan, but Danger Not Yet Past 531
Strong Southern Opposition to Forthcoming Fifth National Kuomintang Congress 534
Dr. Lo Wen-kan Going on Special Mission to Sinkiang 536
Two Evil Systems on Chinese Ships ..... By Paul K. Whang 538
China at the Pacific Science Congress ..... By C. Y. W. Meng 540
Government Asked to Probe Disposal of Public Contributions 548
Who's Who in China 549
Men and Events 550
New Books of Interest in the Far East 552

CONTENTS OF PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW MAY BE FOUND IN THE "INTERNATIONAL INDEX TO PERIODICALS" COPIES OF WHICH ARE ON FILE IN MOST STANDARD LIBRARIES.

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 88 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

WASHINGTON OFFICE
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

MATSUOKA INDICTS MISSIONARIES AND RETURNED STUDENTS

YOSUKE MATSUOKA, who served as Japan's chief delegate at Geneva and who walked out of the League Conference when the representatives of other nations voted against Japan on the Manchurian issue, now says that Japan's complications with the United States are due largely to the attitude of American missionaries and Chinese students educated in the United States. In the course of an article which appeared in the July *Liberty Magazine* (N. Y.) Matsuoka declared Japan's present complications with the United States are due to an anti-Japanese campaign now being conducted by Chinese students who were and are being educated in the United States and by American missionaries in China. Regarding the students, the Japanese spokesman declared that America's object in providing educations (financed by the Boxer indemnity) was to benefit the masses of China. "But unfortunately, they have had little inuflence upon the Chinese Government or governments. Many are employed by the warlords for the purpose of dealing with foreign consuls, foreign traders and missionaries. There are a number acting as officials of the so-called National Government....which rules less than three of the eighteen provinces of China proper and maintains its authority by force ....The American educated Chinese has for long constituted himself as the spokesman of his country in the United States. He will not fight for his country, but he would not mind seeing Americans go to war in the name of the freedom of China. But war with Japan would not give the Chinese freedom, for they are the slaves not of Japanese but of their own warlords.

Before paying his respects to the American missionaries, Matsuoka prefaced his remarks by explaining that he is a Christian and favored the spreading of the gospel of Christ throughout the world. He then declared, "To the misfortune of Japan, the Chinese educated by Americans have not been working alone in their campaign against the Japanese in the United States. They have had the cooperation of a great many Americans: and most numerous among these Americans has been the missionary element....Let me say that there are many honorable and able American missionaries and philanthropists in China. But as a whole the body of missionaries has become a group of propagandists in behalf of China and opposed to Japan. There are too many of them

who know nothing of Japan, who blind themselves to the faults and facts of China, who are uninformed and unqualified to speak with authority."

According to Mr. Matsuoka there have been three "anti-Japanese" campaigns in the United States since the Russo-Japanese War. The first was organized by American big-navy advocates, the second by residents of the U. S. Pacific coast states over the Japanese immigration question and the third or present campaign, organized and conducted by "Chinese who have been educated by Americans, working in collaboration with the missionaries and professors who have educated them. China's faults have been condoned and Japan's magnified to such an extent that the average American cannot look upon the Far Eastern situation clearly and fairly....And the American attitude has affected and influenced the opinions of the governments of Europe. I feel that Japan would be a member of the League of Nations today had it not been for American influence upon the members of that organization."

FORMER AMERICAN CONSUL HERE ANALYZES ANGLO-U.S. RELATIONS

CONSIDERABLE interest has been aroused in Shanghai by an article in the July *American Mercury* dealing with Anglo-American relations which was written by Hamilton Butler, former American Consul and Mixed-Court Assessor in this city. Mr. Butler is now engaged in newspaper work in Detroit. His article, entitled the "Anglo-American Love Affair," deals rather searchingly and somewhat humorously with the relations of England and the United States over a long period of years, the trend of the article being indicated in the opening paragraph which declared that "John never discovers an 'affectionate relationship' to Americans unless he shaking in his boots. At other times he indulges in his 'customary luxury of insulting us.' We can go to the devil for all he cares. Anglo-American love-feasts always portend, with seismographic certainty, upheavals in which England hopes to be able to put America to work for it." Great Britain, according to Mr. Butler is now impaled on a three-pronged dilemma, continental European complications, trouble in the Far East and the war debt. As the article occupied several pages in the *Mercury* space is not available for complete reproduction here. However, a few paragraphs dealing with Anglo-American relations in the Far East are of interest in view of the fact that another crisis in this area has assumed threatening aspects:

"The first fruits of the Anglo-American entente were the Philippines and the Open Door in China, which led us into woods which we are by no means out of yet. Great Britain urged us to keep the Philippines because it was afraid Spain might sell them to Germany, and also because it wished to get us into the Far East, where it could use us as occasion demanded. Australia would rest easier with the United States as a neighbor. With the same noble motive that moves a woman of the street to drag a sister into the gutter with her, John Bull foresaw that after we had enthralled a few million natives eight thousand miles from our shores, we would be unable to point a scornful and unblushing finger at his egregious imperialism: tarred by the same brush, we should be more sympathetic and therefore all the more dependable allies. We fell—and the Philippines remain a political, economic and strategic liability, which makes us a pawn in John Bull's favorite game of playing off one 'friend' against another, as he is doing today with Japan and the United States.

"Similarly in China. Alarmed by the threatened break-up of the Chinese Empire, John Bull induced Secretary Hay to get the interested parties to promise not to do anything that would endanger British commercial primacy in that extensive country. John gave his own promise, as usual with his tongue in his cheek. Three months after Curzon had declared in the Commons that the British Government was opposed to the alienation of any portion of Chinese territory' Great Britain forced out of China a 99-year lease of Kowloon, which increased the area of the Crown colony of Hongkong, seized in 1842, fourteen times. A few weeks later it obtained a lease of Weihaiwei 'for as long as Russia remained in Port Arthur.' But when Russia quit, John Bull did not budge. Since then he has alienated from China a half million square miles in Tibet. Administrative integrity in China is a joke in England.

"Sponsorship of the Open Door made the United States a sort of politico-economic protector of China and, as things have turned out, an upholder of chaos in that bedevilled country—which has brought us into conflict with Japan, as John Bull could foresee it would, while he is free to pursue his customary policy of double-crossing us. As two-faced as he was in 1904, when Downing street was preaching peace and its representative in Tokyo, Sir Claude MacDonald, was using all his prestige as the diplomatic agent of Japan's ally to provoke the Japanese to attack Russia, Great Britain has of late been singing one song in Geneva and another in the Far East. The suspicion in the Senate that it was behind the administration's demand that Congress empower the Executive to provoke war by laying an embargo on arms shipments was not out of line with the evident facts. Anything that embitters America against Japan or Japan against America is grist for John Bull's mill.

"Confident of being able to hold its commercial preeminence in South China, with Hongkong as a base, Great Britain is now out to cut a wide swath in North China, which heretofore has been the most promising field for American enterprise. Consequently, it will do nothing to irritate the Japanese so long as they are in the ascendancy there. The Anglo-Japanese alliance lives today in an even more dependable 'understanding' founded on community of interests. A government that is still gnawing away at China's Western dominions can hardly be expected to slap the wrist of another government, also insular and imperialistic, when it reaches out for a slice of China's Eastern Provinces."

Senator Pittman Predicts Higher Prices for Silver

Senator Key Pittman in a national broadcast Aug. 18 predicted that the London silver agreement would bring an advance on silver prices to 60 cents an ounce within a reasonable time and declared it was the greatest forward step that had been taken on behalf of silver in a century. He said the increased price of silver would mean a pronounced expansion in trade between the United States, China and the Latin-American countries.

Senator Pittman stated in Washington Aug. 16 that a sufficient number of Congressmen had relented in their attitude toward foreign debtors to assure the acceptance of silver in settlement of the December debt installments.

The often repeated statement of American silver advocates that the low prices of silver impaired the purchasing power of the Orient was discredited in Washington, Aug. 20 in an analysis of the silver question published by Y. S. Leong, Chinese economist, for the Brookings Institution. Mr. Leong said that the outlook for silver is fairly bright but that silver's improvement will accompany or follow the recovery of international commerce: it is not likely to lead it. The increased uses of silver by the adoption of bi-metallism would not materially help the price of silver permanently, Mr. Leong contended, but such a step would be likely to involve silver further with the general depression.

Japanese Aid to Huang Fu Marks Beginning of Tokyo's New Asiatic Policy

JAPAN'S new Asiatic policy involving the creation of a so-called "Asiatic Bloc" consisting of Japan, Manchukuo and China will be directed first, toward strengthening the position of General Huang Fu, present ruler of North China who was responsible for the signing of the Tangku truce agreement. This important information is contained in numerous inspired articles now appearing the leading Japanese newspapers, including such organs as the Tokyo *Asahi Shimbun*, Osaka *Asahi*, Osaka *Mainchi* as well as magazine organs more directly representing the military elements. The Tokyo *Asahi*, in a long article published on August 8, stated that the Imperial Japanese Army had decided to support General Huang Fu because of the fear that internal Chinese politics "might operate to remove this pro-Japanese official from his present position." Japanese support of Huang Fu also includes an active commercial policy directed toward the development of Japanese trade through the ports of Tientsin and Tsingtao which the Japanese claim to be within the sphere of Huang Fu's political control.

The important decision to support Huang Fu resulted from a conference in Tokyo which was participated in by Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister; Kazue Kawashima, newly-appointed director of the Asiatic Bureau; Chuichi Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China, and representatives of the Army and Navy. Mr. Kawashima, prior to his recent appointment as director of the Asiatic Bureau, was Consul-General at Tientsin, while Masayuki Tani, former head of the Asiatic Bureau was made counsellor of the Japanese Embassy at Changchun. The Japanese have thus placed in key positions in Tokyo, north China and Manchukuo, officials who will be in a position to give potency to the so-called "New North-China Policy," which carries with it the decision to render positive assistance to the Huang Fu administration and the establishment of Japan's equally positive "economic diplomacy" in the two important trade centers of Tientsin and Tsingtao. According to a statement by General Sadao Araki, Minister of War, which was published in the same edition of the *Asahi* there will be no change in Japan's diplomatic relations with Nanking, but it was hoped that the new policy toward north China "would tend to remove the unpleasant atmosphere which has beclouded Sino-Japanese intercourse in the recent past." Continuing, the War Office statement said that Japan's "withdrawal" of troops from north China and the creation of the so-called "demilitarized" zone embracing a territory 100 kilometers wide and 200 kilometers long south of the Great Wall "proved that the Imperial Army is absolutely without territorial ambition." The faithful fulfillment of these conditions involved in the Tangku truce arrangement in the face of complicated internal difficulties, "should be regarded as the first step toward cooperation between Japan and China with a view to the establishment of lasting peace in the Far East. It is hoped that the Government and people of China will work in the same manner to remove the unpleasant feeling now existing between our two countries in order to contribute to the welfare of mankind and peace of the Orient." This important announcement concluded however, with the characteristic War Office declaration that *"the Imperial Kwantung Army is prepared and determined to take decisive measures in case the independence and peace of Manchukuo are menaced or the Sino-Japanese truce agreement is violated."*

The Osaka *Asahi*, in commenting on the foregoing developments, expressed considerable apprehension that the return of T. V. Soong, Finance Minister, from his foreign trip, might result in a strengthening of the anti-Japanese sentiment in China, particularly in view of Soong's negotiation of a $50,000,000 loan in the United States. "But, no matter how the policy of the National Government may be shaped after Mr. Soong's return to China, Sino-Japanese relations in north China have been placed on a favorable basis as a result of the Tangku truce agreement. The goodwill and understanding generated by the favorable conditions in north China may be further promoted so that they may prove a stepping stone to a political agreement between the two countries. The most serious obstacle is factional antagonisms in Chinese domestic politics which always develops to block the good work of well-intentioned leaders. Slow progress toward direct Sino-Japanese negotiations in such circumstances may be put up with, *but a recrudescence of anti-Japanese activities tending to disturb the present peace in north China cannot be tolerated by Japan and should a situation arise in which the borders of Manchukuo are threatened, Japan must resolutely meet it.*"

The so-called Japanese New Policy toward north China, involving positive assistance to General Huang Fu and active Japanese commercial development projects at Tientsin and Tsingtao, links up naturally with Japan's Pan-Asiatic Movement which has become a pronounced phase of Japanese diplomacy since her withdrawal from the League of Nations. The Pan-Asiatic Movement, as indicated in the foregoing, involves the creation of an "Asiatic Block" consisting of Japan, Manchukuo and China. Ultimately, it involves the eliimination of all Occidental or Western interests and influences from Asia. Recently the press bureau of the Tokyo War Office issued a pamphlet which was written by General Iwane Matsui, commander of the Japanese troops in Formosa and formerly a delegate to the Geneva Disarmament Conference. In this pamphlet, Gen. Matsui declared it was necessary for Japan to form a "separate League of Asiatics" in order to deal with disputes and to prevent interference by Western nations in purely Asiatic affairs. In the development of this policy he said that Japan should either form an Asiatic Bloc with Japan at the head to oppose European imperialism, or Japan should "cooperate" with America and Europe, but at the same time endeavor to "unify Asia by means of an Asiatic League of Nations." On August 18 *Reuter* carried a report from

Changchun telling of the organization in the Manchukuo capital of the "Great Asia Young Men's League," composed of Japanese and Manchukuo students, officials and members of the Japanese Kwantung Army. Mr. Nagata, former Mayor of Tokyo, one of the speakers at the meeting declared that it was necessary to "arouse the people of China to a realization of the dangers to which they would be subjected if they agreed to financial assistance from America and Europe which involved some form of international supervision." Another speaker declared that the welfare of the world depended upon the "unity and solidarity of the Asiatic races....they must realize the principle of 'Asia for the Asiatics' in order to found a new Asiatic civilization which would signalize Asia's revolt against the shallow civilizations of Europe and America."

Further manifestations of the new Japanese policy appeared in an article in the Osaka *Mainichi* on July 25 advocating the early formation of a "Sino-Japanese Defensive and Offensive Alliance," as a means of preventing Japan's complete diplomatic isolation resulting from her withdrawal from the League. This report stated that overtures to the foregoing effect had already been made to such Chinese leaders as Wang Ching-wei and General Chiang Kai-shek, the idea being to create a Sino-Japanese-Manchukuo bloc involving the following considerations:

1. Although the Japanese Government is not loath to revert to the policy of cooperation in the Far East with the United States, Great Britain and the other interested Powers, yet, as far as the security of Manchukuo is concerned, Japan believes it indispensable for China to pass a correct judgment and realize the impossibility of solving the Far Eastern question unless she relies on Sino-Japanese co-opertion.

2. In case Chinese leaders come to realize this necessity, Japan is willing to extend material and moral support to the central forces or regional forces indiscriminately. Japan is furthermore prepared to conclude a protocol between China and Japan similar to the one by which Japan is now bound to Manchukuo in a defensive alliance.

3. The Japanese view has at least no anti-foreign element. But, regardless of whether it be a force within China or outside of China, just as soon as it attempts to defeat or obstruct Japan's sincere aims by political and economic means or through currents of thought, Japan is ready to take recourse to drastic measures against such opposition.

This naturally leads to a consideration of China's reactions to the new Japanese policy, regarding which there have been no formal announcements from official sources. However, Japanese correspondents in China representing important Japanese newspapers, recently have sent dispatches to their papers which claim that China is planning certain readjustments which are not unfavorable to the propagation of the Japanese doctrine. A *Rengo* dispatch from Shanghai which was published in the *Japan Times* (Tokyo) on August 16 said that the Chinese leaders at the recent Kuling Conference had allegedly decided to "put the soft-pedal on the anti-Japanese movement for the next three years." The *Rengo* dispatch also stated that the following military and political adjustments had been decided upon:

1. To divide China into four great military districts ,stationing about 300,000 troops in the North China military district:

2. To eradicate all sources of future trouble by reorganising the old Northeastern Army (Manchurian force) and stationing it in the northwestern district, North China being garrisoned by the central army and north of Honan by miscellaneous troops.

3. To appoint General Yu Hsueh-chung chairman of the Honan Provincial Government.

4. To appoint Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, upon his return from his tour abroad, chairman of the northwestern military council.

The Osaka *Asahi* also had considerable to say regarding the attitudes of General Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei to the Japanese "New Deal" in north China. Wang Ching-wei was quoted as saying that if "plans acceptable to China are forthcoming, direct negotiations between Japan and China are not necessarily impossible," but in the Osaka journal's opinion the present general situation in China does not encourage the hope that such negotiations can be opened at an early date. The foreign policy of the Nationalist Government is largely dictated by General Chiang Kai-shek, and General Chiang's policy is likely to be most strongly influenced by Mr. Soong, who has charge of the financial administration of that Government. His successes abroad will most probably enhance Mr. Soong's political influence at home, and it may fairly be presumed that his anti-Japanese and pro-American policy will be most largely reflected in the future foreign policy of the Nationalist Government.

Dispatches from Tokyo through both *Rengo* and *Reuters* during the week forecasted important changes in Chinese policy as a result of Dr. Lo Wen-kan's retirement from the Nanking Foreign Office and Wang Ching-wei's assumption of that office in addition to his control of the Executive Yuan. It was announced that Japan is immediately sending a number of high officials to China to interview Chinese officials and investigate the situation with respect to the new Japanese policy. Among the new emissaries are Mr. Hirota, former Japanese Ambassador to Moscow and Mr. Sugimura, former Japanese representative at the League. In addition to these names *Rengo* reported that the "Kokumin Domei" minority party headed by Kenzo Adachi is also sending two representatives to China, Bunichiro Noda and Ryoichi Kikuchi, who will interview officials and business leaders at Peiping, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Shanghai, Nanking, Canton and elsewhere. General Chang Chun, former Mayor of Shanghai and now head of Hupeh province, was quoted by *Rengo* as favoring direct Sino-Japanese negotiations. With reference to reports that T. V. Soong may meet Japanese officials in Tokyo on his way home to China, recent dispatches from Tokyo stated that Chang Kia-ngau, general manager of the Bank of China had gone to Tokyo for the purpose of arranging an interview between Mr. Soong and high officials of the Tokyo Government. An editorial in the *Yi Shi Pao* (Tientsin) also forecasted modifications in Chinese policy favorable to Japan as a result of the recent change in the Nanking Foreign Office due to the fact that Dr. Lo Wen-kan was regarded as "pro-American and pro-British" while Wang Ching-wei is regarded as more favorable to Japan.

General Huang Fu's reactions to the statements in the Japanese newspapers that the Japanese intend to give him "active support" are not known. Following a conference with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at Kuling, Gen. Huang Fu came to Shanghai on August 20 and after a few days here conferring with local leaders proceeded to

Hangchow on vacation. In an interview in the China Press Gen. Huang said that $50,000,000 would be needed for the rehabilitation of north China following the Sino-Japanese hostilities. He said there are some 80,000 miscellaneous troops in Chahar province alone which must be reorganized. As to Hopei province, he said that 10,000,000 people had been rendered homeless as a result of the fighting and recent floods. Gen. Huang also expressed considerable doubt whether the Japanese could be induced to relinquish Dolonor or Shanhaikwan. Mr. Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister, called on Gen. Huang on August 20 but no announcement of the conversation was given to the local newspapers.

With reference to the Japanese reports that the Northeastern troops formerly under Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and now stationed in north China are to be transferred to the Northwest, the Japanese Military Bulletin published at Tientsin on August 18 said that Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung, head of the Hopei administration and concurrently Mayor of Tientsin, was the strongest military commander now in the north, and there was a tendency on the part of the Northeastern troops to rally to his banner. Gen. Yu is now in Kuling conferring with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and according to recent report he may decide to relinquish his concurrent post as Mayor of Tientsin. It also was reported that Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung as well as Gen. Huang Fu probably would come to Shanghai to confer with T. V. Soong, Finance Minister upon Mr. Soong's return here on Aug. 28.

Outstanding Elements in the North China Situation

THE outstanding elements in the present situation in north China may be summarized as follows:

1.—*Japan has established her undisputed military control of the Manchurian provinces and Jehol and is now engaged in extending her military control over Chahar porvince.*

2.—*From her position in Manchuria, Jehol and Chahar, Japan is now actively developing her plans for the creation of a new puppet state which will embrace extensive sections of Inner and Outer Mongolia which will be known as "Greater Mongolia."*

3.—*The north China provinces drained by the Yellow river, embracing Hopei, Shantung, Shansi and Suiyuan have been brought within the sphere of Japanese military inflnence and will be used as a base for the further extension of Japanese military control over all China.*

4.—*Any administration which China may create in north China must be amenable to Japanese military dictation and the two chief ports of China north of the mouth of the Yangtsze, Tsingtao and Tientsin, are to become chief centers of Japanese commercial penetration.*

Of outstanding interest in connection with the foregoing are present Japanese activities in northern Chahar. The actual Japanese occupation of Dolonor occurred on August 13, according to a telegram from Mukden, which stated the city had been occupied by the puppet Chinese commander Li Shou-shen and a mixed force of Manchukuo and Mongolian troops. The Mukden report said nothing about the cooperation of the Japanese Eighth Division which led the attack and likewise was silent on the activities of Japanese airplanes which bombed Dolonor as well as other northern Chahar cities for several days prior to the arrival of the Japanese-Manchukuo troops. A later Tokyo report (*United Press* on Aug. 18) stated the Manchukuo forces which had occupied Dolonor had pushed on to Paochang, a considerable distance to the south which also had been occupied while a further "pro-Manchukuo" force which the Japanese despatch called the "Far Eastern Republic Army" had occupied Kuyuan, located a considerable distance to the south of Dolonor and well on the way to Kalgan. A dispatch from Chinese sources which appeared in the *China Press* on August 17 stated that the Japanese and Manchukuo troops in occupation of Dolonor were making extensive preparations for a further campaign into Chahar proper.

Gen. Ho Ying-chin, commander of the Chinese forces in Peiping, visited Col. Shibayama, Japanese Military Attache and protested against the Japanese occupation of Dolonor on the ground the action was contrary to the spirit of the Tangku truce agreement. Gen. Ho asked the Japanese military authorities to "pursuade" the Manchukuo commander, Gen. Li Shou-chen to evacuate the city and transfer the control back to China. Col. Shibayama rejected this request, declaring that Dolonor had been occupied by Mongolians who were natives of Chahar province, hence China had no right to the city; that the presence of native Mongolian troops in this area would "stabilize" the territory in accordance with the spirit of the Tangku truce. Therefore the Japanese military authorities regarded China's request for control of the city as "unthinkable." Col. Shibayama also took advantage of the occasion to lodge a strong protest with the Chinese authorities against articles which had appeared in the Peiping Chinese newspapers regarding Japanese military activities in north China. He said these articles also were contrary to the spirit of the Tangku truce. A similar protest was lodged with Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung regarding articles appearing in the Chinese papers in Tientsin. A further dispatch from Peiping through the *Nippon Dempo* service quoted the Japanese Military Attache in Peiping as declaring the Japanese-Manchukuo occupation of Dolonor was necessary for protecting the western border of Jehol; that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's activities in Chahar had resulted in an increase in banditry and communism.

It has remained for the Soviet Russians to call attention to the more serious aspects of the Dolonor and Chahar situations. In an official *Tass Agency* report from Moscow on Aug. 16 the Russians declared that the Japanese occupation of Dolonor constituted a threat to Outer Mongolia. An editorial in *Pravda*, the official communist organ forecasted that the passing of Dolonor from Chinese to Japanese control meant

that all important roads of Chahar—to the borders of Jehol and northwest toward Urga, capital of the "independent" Republic of Mongolia, as well as the road to Kalgan, had been thrown open to the Japanese. The Soviet organ regarded the Japanese occupation of Chahar as the initial step toward plans for the creation of another puppet state to the west of Manchukuo

(Keystone Photo)

T. V. Soong, Finance Minister, who is scheduled to return to China early next week. This picture was taken when Mr. Soong arrived in Berlin on July 21 and was welcomed by the Chinese Minister Liou Von-tao and high officials of the German Government.

which will be known as "Greater Mongolia." The Chinese newspapers also have sensed a similar development, and have pointed out the significance of the Japanese reports which have told of the organization of Mongolian armies which are regarded as the beginning of a movement similar to that which preceded the creation of the puppet state of Manchukuo. The *Sin Wan Pao* (Shanghai) declared that the Chinese authorities in north China had been following a policy which was even weaker than that which had been followed by the late Chang Tso-ling in Manchuria and that the results were certain to be as disastrous from the standpoint of future Chinese control over the territory.

JAPANESE STILL IN CONTROL AT SHANHAIKWAN

The Japanese military authorities, according to a *Reuter* report from Peiping on August 22, have refused to permit the Chinese customs authorities to re-establish their office at Shanhaikwan, unless the Chinese authorities agree to the free admission of Japanese goods into the city. This information was contained in a long report issued by Gen. Ho Ying-chin, acting chairman of the Peiping Military Council. Gen. Ho stated further that the Japanese are still maintaining garrisons at Hsinlung and Tushan and that Japanese control extended throughout the zone between the Tashi River and the Great Wall. He said that banditry prevailed throughout the so-called "neutral" zone and that the existing police force was not sufficient to cope with the outlaws. Liu Shi-sun, Chinese member of the retrocession committee was quoted in the local Chinese papers as stating that the Japanese still maintained small garrisons at Luanchow and Shachiaochen and other points, allegedly for the protection of food stores needed by the Japanese forces operating in Jehol. He said further that the Japanese have garrisons at each of the 72 passes in the Great Wall between Shanhaikwan and Kupeikow. He also stated that the Japanese were planning to maintain a telegraph office in Shanhaikwan for the use of their military and businessmen. Yin Tung another member of the retrocession committee was quoted in a *Kuomin* report from Peiping on August 21 as stating the Japanese had made three demands pertaining to future Chinese control of Shanhaikwan: (1) The Chinese must agree to assess no duties on Japanese goods; (2) The Japanese must have the right to establish a telegraph office in the city; (3) Japanese troops must remain "temporarily" in the Luan-tung area for the protection of the transportation of Japanese merchandise along the Luan River. General Nakamura, commander of the Japanese garrison at Tientsin departed on an inspection trip to the Luan-tung area on August 17. The Peiping *Morning Post* in a discussion of the situation in the Luan-tung area, otherwise the important triangular shaped district between the Luan River and the Great Wall, said the Japanese had sent numerous reservisits into the district, announcedly for the purpose of engaging in business, but the real mission of the reservists was to engage in the drug trade and spy on Chinese military activities. It was urged that the Chinese authorities pay special attention to the administration of this area otherwise it would be absorbed into Manchukuo. Practically all the mines and other properties of the British-Chinese Kailan Mining Administration are located within this area. Reports in the Chinese newspapers in Tientsin statetd that that city was filled with Japanese spies and secret emissaries who were propagating the creation of another independent state in north China to be known as the "Hua-Tung-Kuo" or East China State, to include Hopei and Shantung provinces as well as the demilitarized zone south of the Great Wall. A *Kuomin* report from Nanking on Aug. 21 charged the Japanese with a serious infringement of Chinese postal rights at Tungchow, located within the zone to tthe east of Peiping. The Director-General of the Chinese Post Office stated that the

Japanese soldiers at Hsiatienchen, some 12 miles east of Tungchow had seized a Chinese postal courier and burned a large quanitity of mail in his possession.

CONDITIONS REMAIN CHAOTIC IN CHAHAR

Gen. Sung Chieh-yuan, chairman of the Chahar provincial goverrnment, went to Kalgan and assumed office on August 21. In a telegram to Gen. Ho Ying-chin he said he had called a conference of the subordinate commanders formerly under Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, but there had been no response. In the meantime Gen. Fang Chen-wu, chief subordinate of Feng, was quoted in reports from Canton to the effect that he planned to continue Marshal Feng's "anti-Japanese" policy. A *Kuomin* report from Peiping on Aug. 16 said there were some 40,000 of Feng's former troops concentrated in Changpei about 40 miles northwest of Kalgan. A report in the *Shun Pao* (Shanghai) on August 17 said that Marshal Feng's retirement from Chahar had left the province with some 150,000 miscellaneous troops, of which number some 70,000 possessed rifles. Feng's original intention was to use these troops for an invasion of Jehol, but when he found this impossible due to the opposition of the Nanking authorities, he had quartered them in different parts of the province where they had been forced to shift for themselves. As a result many had been forced into banditry and both Peiping and Nanking were at a loss as to what to do with them. The Chahar provincial committee will include Sung Chieh-yuan, chairman; Gen. Tsin Te-shun, civil affairs; Kuo Chih-han, finance; Gen. Chang Wei-fan, reconstruction; Lu Fu, education; and three members including Gen. Pang Ping-hsun and two Mongolian princes, Te-Mu-Chu and Ko-Tung-Pu-Lu.

PROBLEM OF MARSHAL CHANG'S NORTHEASTERN ARMY

Two serious rebellions staged in the vicinity of Peiping and Tientsin by trroops formerly under the command of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang or other former Chinese commanders in Manchuria have served to call attention to the serious problem of what to do with these former Manchurian troops numbering some 200,000 still stationed in the north China area. The first rebellion occurred at Machang to the south of Tientsin sometime ago, while the second and most serious occurred on August 14 at Huangtsun on the railway between Peiping and Tientsin. Three regiments were involved. The National Government has made no announcement regarding the disposition of these forces, but reports from Japanese sources have alleged that Nanking intends to send these troops into the so-called Northwest territories, otherwise Suiyuan, Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang. This report has been responsible for rumors that the chief positions in north China in future will be occupied by the former Kuominchun troops, or forces previously under the command of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. If this is correct, it would explain the possible compromise which the Central authorities made with Marshal Feng which caused him to relinquish his post in Chahar and retire to his temple abode on Mount Taishan in Shantung province. A *Kuomin* report from Peiping on Aug. 20 stated that the Heilungkiang forces, formerly under Generals Ma Chan-shan and Li Tu, would be transferred to Sinkiang province and similar action would be taken with the forces of Su Ping-wen and Wang Te-lin. The Japanese also were responsible for reports that Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung, head of the Hopei administration and defence commissioner at Tientsin, would be transferred to Honan province. Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung was formerly a subordinate of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, but following the collapse of the Chihli warlord in 1926-1927, he had joined Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in Manchuria. Later when Marshal Chang had gone to Peiping, Gen. Yu was appointed head of Hopei province and with some 50,000 troops has been stationed at Tientsin. He is generally regarded as the ablest military commander in the north and since the departure of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang there has been a tendency on the part of the former Manchurian troops to rally to his banner.

The unrest among the former Manchurian troops has been responsible for reports in the Chinese and Japanese newspapers that Marshal Chang may shortly return to China. This brought a quick response from the Japanese military commanders who now exercise a predominant position in north China, to the effect that Marshal Chang would not be permitted to return to north China. A *Rengo* dispatch from Changchun on August 15 stated definitely that the Japanese military authorities would, under no circumstances, permit Marshal Chang to again function in the north. A strongly worded warning to this effect was sent to the Chinese military authorities in Peiping.

A further uncertain element in the northern situation is the attitude of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, controller of Shansi province. A *Kuomin* report from Taiyuan on August 17 stated that Nanking had sent Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung to Taiyuan to confer with Gen. Yen and that a satisfactory arrangement had been made regarding the readjustment of military affairs in the north.

A report in the *Sin Wan Pao* on August 16 expressed considerable doubt whether Gen. Sun Tien-ying would take his army to Tsinghai or Kokonor province, bordering on Tibet. Gen. Sun, a former subordinate of Marshal Feng, participated in the war against the Japanese in the vicinity of the Great Wall and after the Tangku truce was signed occupied the railway between Peiping and Kalgan. Owing to his close affiliation with Feng and alleged sympathy with Feng's activities in Chahar, the Central authorities transferred Sun Tien-ying to Tsinghai province. He offered numerous excuses for not proceeding to his new post and according to the report in the *Sin Wan Pao* he is still in Taiyuanfu "recuperating his health" while his troops are quartered at Paotouchen at the western extremity of the railway running westward from Kalgan.

WARLORDS, MISSIONARIES AND POLITICIANS AT KULING

(From the Review's Correspondent)

Since the beginning of July, the cicadas have been busy competing with Conferences on Kuling. Had it not been for the dampening effect of the late August mist and rain, the cicadas would no doubt have won the championship for oratorical efforts. In spite of the heavy competition hundreds of conferences, military, political and ecclesiastical, public and private, have been held in the cool shades of Kuling. And they are still going strong.

Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, has just completed a series of very important conversations with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and General Huang Fu of Peiping on the general political situation in North China. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's movement from Kalgan and Charhar province to Shantung may have been the direct outcome of solutions proposed in this conference. At least the problem of getting some working arrangement in North China has been agitating the minds of the Nanking group for some time and some modus vivendi has been arrived at. The nature of this has not been divulged.

Dr. Samuel M. Zwemer, F.R.G.S., professor in Princeton Seminary and editor of *The Moslem World*, was the main speaker at the Kuling Missionary Convention held July 30 to Aug. 6 in Union Church, Kuling. Interspersed with keen wit, he gave a vivid airplane-view of present-day conditions in the Moslem world, Turkey, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, India, and China, showing how the cross-currents of modern civilization have affected that of Islam. The other speakers at this convention were: Dr. French E. Oliver, world-known evangelist, Bishop L. H. Roots of Hankow, chairman, Miss C. F. Tippet of Shanghai, Prof. Sten Bugge of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, near Hankow. Leland Wang of Hongkong, Miss Gwan-fang Li of Shanghai, and Rev. George Holm of Honan.

The Kuling Estate Land Reuters' Annual Meeting, which controls the supervision of the whole summer resort, on August 11th heard the 36th annual report of the Estate Council. With the increasing population on the hill, the annual meeting took action to insure better policing and sanitary conditions. The Estate Council was authorized to levy additional dues up to one half of one percent of the assessed value on houses within the Estate. The latest important resolution relative to the administration of the Estate authorized the Estate Council, when conditions make it necessary, to negotiate with the Chinese authorities in consulation with the British and other consular authoritues regarding any necessary and desirable changes in the method of administrating the Kuling Estate.

The new Kuling council for the ensuing year is as follows: Rev. W. R. Johnson, chairman, Dr. F. J. Tooker, vice-chairman, Rev. L. R. Craighill, hon. treasurer, Rev. C. F. Johannaber, hon. secretary, Rev. W.

Tyng, Rev. D. R. Wahlquist, John Berkin, Roy Allgood, Dr. T. P. Wu, Mrs. Wong Kwong, Rev. E. C. Franklin, and Rev. D. F. Anderson.

According to the latest census taken on Aug. 7th,. there were twenty three nationalities on the hill, including 1552 Chinese, 974 Americans, 959 British, 189 Germans, 75 Italians, 72 Russians, 49 Swedes, 42 Norwegians, 25 French, 17 Japanese, and a sprinkling of thirteen other nationalities. The total number of residents on the hill amounted to 4032, (exclusive of servants and public employes), which is a record, superseding all others even the year 1926. The totals for 1930 were 1086, for 1931, 2840, and for 1932, 3094.

Dr. R. J. McCandliss of Hwaiyuen, arrived by airplane in time to take the leading part in Mendelsohn's oratorio "Elijah," Friday evening, Aug. 18th. The chorus of ninety voices under the direction of Rev. Wilson H. Geller sang to a packed house. The other soloists were: Mrs. David Anderson, Mrs. I. M. Dongan, Mrs. Arthur Duff, Rev. J. R. Graham, Jr., and Rev. L. Craighill, with Miss Frances Roots at the piano and Mr. David F. Anderson, at the organ.

The Kuling Tennis Tournament resulted in Dr. William P. Roberts capturing the Men's Singles, and Dr. Roberts and Mr. J. R. Graham, Jr. the Men's Doubles, summer season 1933.

Administration of Justice in Japan Reaches Depths of Depravity

PROBABLY no better example as showing the depths to which the administration of justice in the Island Empire has descended could be cited than the fact that a Chief Justice personally called on an accused and offered to conduct the proceedings in a way that would meet his wishes. The incident referred to occurred August 20, in connection with the trial of Nissho Inouye, the self-styled Buddhist priest and leader of the Blood League, the slayers of Baron Takuma Dan and of the Finance Minister, Junnosuke Inouye, who is being tried in Tokyo together with his fellow conspirators. This accused priest had the audacity to *refuse* to be tried by the judges in charge on the ground that they were "insincere and incompetent." Thereupon Chief Justice Sakamaki personally called on Inouye in prison with the evident view of placating the latter, but *Reuter* tells us that Inouye turned down the justice's proposal to hold the proceedings in any way he would like. One of the results of the incident is that the trial has been postponed indefinitely—which may in the end mean that this murder gang may go scot free. Every effort has been made by the chauvinists of Japan to intimidate the Court. Twenty odd thousand petitions, many of them signed in blood, poured into the office of General Araki, Minister of War, asking for leniency in the sentences on the 11 cadets facing court martial for the assassination of Premier Inukai. The most gruesome petition was accompained by nine bloodstained little fingers cut from the hands of petitioners and packed into a box. The prosecution had been asking for a sentence of eight years on the Army officers involved in the incident, but a certain Dr. Nakagawa has ingratiated himself with the Army clique by denouncing such a sentence as "heavy" and "inconsiderate."

The breakdown of the judicial system in Japan, together with other recent ominous events in that country, moved Mr. Takahashi, the white-bearded Japanese Minister of Finance to declare before a gathering of journalists in Tokyo Aug. 21 that if affairs continue to move in their present course he greatly feared that Japan would be dominated by a dictatorship. Negotiations are meanwhile in progress daily so as to prevent the present compromise cabinet from tottering. Great hopes are placed, in this connection, on Dr. Suzuki, the president of the Seiyukai, who was scheduled to see Viscount Saito during the week. Whether Mr. Takahash's prediction is premature remains to be seen, but it is evident that the political situation in Japan is like a boiler whose safety valve is being held down. Fanatical elements are trying to stampede the country into a foreign war—the Soviets, the United States, any country—in order to divert the public's attention from the rottenness of internal conditions and it is almost a foregone conclusion that acts of violence, with a political motive, will increase in number as time goes on.

The breakdown of Japan's judicial machinery and the chaos in internal politics are but symptoms of the general disintegration that is taking place in reference to all phases of Japanese life. The Army authorities and the Foreign Office are continually at loggerheads regarding foreign policy, and this difference of opinion has been increased of late because of divergence of views regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway negotiations and the attitude to be adopted towards France in connection with the latter's occupation of the group of small coral islands between Indo-China and the Philippines.

The Army's demands for additional appropriations are a regular nightmare for Finance Minister Takahashi. War Minister Lieut.-General Araki stated recently that there was a possibility of the 1934-5 budget estimates in regard to the Manchurian situation showing an increase, as compared with the figures for the current fiscal year, amounting to Yen 150,000,000—this despite previous statements that the 1934-5 requirements would be same as those of the present year and that the total might decline during and after 1935-6 to about yen 80,000,000. The War Ministry now has plans for permanently stationing troops in Manchukuo instead of sending them from the home divisions and this will require extra money. The arms improvement plan requiring Yen 250,000,000 is also to be provided for, although part of this may be held over for a subsequent budget.

The extra demands of the army each year in connection with Manchuria are putting somewhat of a damper on the popular enthusiasm in this connection, although Mr. Sakatani, Vice-Chief of the General Affairs Board of the Manchukuo Government, on a recent visit to Japan said that particularly beneficial effects had been produced in the country (that is Manchuria) by Japan's "sincere attitude," and the settlement of the Jehol problem. Revenues from taxes are increasing, and a new source of Customs revenue has been created, he said, and as more revenue is being rea ised than was anticipated at the time the Budget was compiled, he hoped that a good surplus would result.

The grandiose plans of the Navy have already previously been outlined in these columns,

but the Army and Navy are by no means the only departments that are clamoring for more money, although they stand at the head of the list. The Foreign Office increased its calls for appropriations from Yen 20,000,000 to Yen 30,000,000. Among the projects the Foreign Office has in mind are: The creation of five legations, 12 consulates, the Manchukuo Bureau, the American Continent Bureau, and the International Cultural Bureau for the execution of diplomacy to meet the present extraordinary situation: Yen 8,000,000 for the Manchuria and Shanghai Emergency, and a fund to defray the loss caused by exchange. These are all in addition to existing bureaus. All these heavy demands make it inevitable that money has to be raised somehow, either by increased taxation or the issuing of bonds. The business men of the country have so far been successful in staving off the former method, but the issuing of bonds is becoming a difficult matter. The *Osaka Mainichi* recently printed a long financial article with the very informative heading, "Bond Market Now Fed Up with Too Many Issues and Sale Is Very Slow."

No less distracting than the financial situation is what is euphemistically referred to as the "thought" situation. The younger generation in Japan, as in China, has shown a very decided disposition to do a little thinking on its own account and this has caused consternation in the sedate privilege-supported powers-that-be circles. Every person that raises his voice with any effectiveness whatever, is immediately dubbed a Communist and when taken into custody is very likely to be tortured by the police. Recently a Thought Commission was organized with Cabinet approval whose announced object is to "guide the ideas of the people into more wholesome channels" The trend of this program may be judged from the first item, which reads "Piety and ancestor worship are to be actively promoted through various agencies"—this in so-called progressive Japan!

As regards Japan's foreign commerce, this is meeting difficultes in India and other British territories, in Java, and also in China, where the boycott spirit is by no means dead yet. However, in this respect the Japanese seem to be doing as well as most other countries are in these days of world-wide business depression, and the Japanese populace still seems to have plenty of money, as the number of postal depositors in Japan at the end of July showed an increase of 91,285, while the deposits increased by Yen 3,629,329, compared with the previous month. The increase was attributed to the reduction of interest rates on bank deposits and improvement of conditions in the agrarian districts caused by the high price of silk cocoons.

Japanese War Minister Says Japan Was Forced to Take the Action She Did

New York newspapers Aug. 18 published declarations made by General Araki, the Japanese War Minister, to Kent Cooper, general manager of the *Associated Press*, in the course of his recent trip to Japan. The General is quoted as having said in substance that Japan's evident desire for an enterte had often met with a hostile attitude on the part of the Great Powers. Thus, he said, Russia, France and Germany frustrated in 1896 Japan's victorious campaign against China, forcing the Japanese to abandon Liaotung, later occupied by Russia, while France, Germany and Great Britain occupied various other points of Chinese territory. In 1924 the United States cancelled the Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan. On the other hand, the War Minister went on, the Great Powers on whose side Japan loyally fought during the World War, refused to recognize the equality of Japanese racial rights, at the time of the peace, Great Britain having practically banned the Japanese people from her Dominions—Australia and Canada. General Araki then said that the international accords and combinations after the Great War were never favorable to Japan, but were often invoked against her. Thus in 1931 in Manchuria when Japan was in the state of legitimate defense and compelled to act rather than have recourse to the "slow, clumsy and ill-informed" Peace institutions, Tokyo, the General said, preferred relying only on "force, courage, foresight and tenacity." "This," General Araki is said to have concluded, "was the only sure method of protecting our independence, our vital interests and our rights."

Premier Saito was scheduled to visit Dr. Suzuki, president of the Seiyukai Party, with a view to enlisting his personal efforts in the national government movement by joining the Cabinet as Minister without portfolio, on August 23.

Japanese Naval Maneuvers Come to an End

The Navy Office at Tokyo, Aug. 19 announced that the grand naval maneuvers, which took place in the Pacific Ocean south of the mainland of Japan under the personal supervision of His Majesty the Emperor, officially terminated on the afternoon of Aug. 18.

After supervising the final phases of the Grand Japanese Naval maneuvers under a tropical sun in the South Pacific, the Emperor returned to Yokosuka on board the battle-cruiser *Hisei*, Aug. 21 and later proceeded to his villa at Hayama.

As a finale to the sham war movements, the Emperor will review the entire fleet off Yokohama on August 25.

The maneuvers were divided into three phases. The first, lasting throughout June and July, was conducted in tropical waters, while the second saw the main fleets preparing for a great sham battle somewhere in the vicinity of the Bonin islands. This "Battle," marking the third phase of the maneuvers and the one witnessed by the Emperor, took place on August 19, when the defending "Red Fleet" under Vice-Admiral Osami Nagano clashed with the "Blue Fleet" under Admiral Seizo Kobayashi. While the "battle" raged, other naval vessels were engaged in local defence exercises at the naval bases in Japan, Korea and Formosa and thus every ship of the 284 standing on the commissioned list of the Japanese Navy took some part or other in the maneuvers.

The Japanese Navy Office is expected to make official announcement, Sept. 1 of the appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Training Squadron of Vice Admiral Ken Terashima (Chief of Naval Affairs Bureau.)

Japan Wishes to Avoid Buying Wool in Australia

The Japanese Government, in consultation with woollen goods manufacturers, is now seriously studying a plan of diverting some of Japan's wool purchases from Australia to other parts of the world in order to balance Japan's trade with Australia which is marked by a considerable excess of imports from that country over exports.

The Japanese Ministry of Finance has issued a decree ordering all exchange banks to commence at once to report daily the transactions in and holdings of foreign currencies by their branches and agents abroad.

The net profit of the Bank of Japan during the first six months of this year was Yen 20,537,849.00, according to an official report made at the general meeting of stockholders in Tokyo, Aug. 19.

In the House of Commons Major Entwistle July 28 again raised the question of Japanese competition, which he said was of vital importance to the Lancashire cotton trade. "This and other countries," he said, "should say to Japan quite plainly that the present was an intolerable position, and that if their methods were persisted in they would result not only in great difficulties but in a possible breakdown of the industrial systems of other countries, and that either Japan must conform to Western standards of living or her goods must be prohibited from entering these countries."

Heavy Import Duties Proposed for Netherlands East Indies

A proposed import duty on luxury goods of 20 per cent, plus 50 per cent. surtax, is included in a government bill introduced at Batavia, which aims at strengthening the financial position of the Netherlands East Indies by increased import duties. All other taxable commodities will be taxed at a flat rate of 12½ per cent, plus 50 per cent surtax.

The French Government has restricted imports of Japanese canned salmon and salmon trout. Japan's import will be cut to 192,000 boxes a year, against 300,000 boxes for the year between December, 1932, and November 1933.

Communists Active in Kiangsi and Fukien

According to a report from the Aviation Corps, about 300,000 Communists are concentrated at Yutu, Changting, Juichin, Ningtu and Hueichang, in Southern Kiangsi and Western Fukien. Their apparent objective is Anyuan and Chinwu, in Southern Kiangsi. Of the 300,000 Communists, about 160,000 are stated to be armed.

Reinforced by the arrival of the 60th and 61st divisions of the 19th route army, the 78th division is reported as being able to stand against the Communists in the heavy fighting in the vicinity of Liencheng, western Fukien.

General Tsai Ting-kai, Director of the Foochow Pacification Headquarters, arrived at Lungyen, western Fukien, from Changchow, by airplane Aug. 17. An order for a general offensive on the "Reds" at Tingchow, "Red" stronghold in western Fukien, was issued by General Tsai immediately upon his arrival.

The territory between Lien-cheng and Lung Yen in western Fukien has become uninhabited owing to the Red scourge. The Communists under the command of Pang Teh-huai, the so-called commander-in-chief of the Communist force, has launched a drive into western Fukien with the hope of securing food for his forces.

The recapture of Liencheng by the 19th route army was confirmed by a military report received in Canton August 4. The problem confronting the 19th route army is food supplies. Almost 100,000 troops have mobilized against the Communists.

In view of the serious situation at Changchow martial law has been declared at Swatow. The troops under General Chang Yen have been rushed to the front to check the advance of the Communist forces. It seems that Liencheng may still be in the hands of the Communists in spite of all the official reports about its recapture.

The Government forces in south Kiangsi captured the important town of Tsunsawei from the communists after a combined land and air attack, end of last week.

Strong reinforcements have been detailed at Lungyen and Yungting, western Fukien, for the suppression of the bandits. General Teng Shih-tseng, Chief-of-Staff to the Foochow Pacification Headquarters, is directing the campaign at the front.

Following the failure of the 19th Route Army to check the advance of the Communists menacing Western Fukien with the intention of swooping down for the capture of Swatow, independent bands of Communists have penetrated into the Chaochow and Meihsien districts in an attempt to press on Swatow from the east.

General Chiang Kai-shek has ordered the 4th Department of the Provisional Headquarters to establish a provisional reformatory at Nanchang, for the training of captured bandits. Wu Chun-ping has been appointed Chairman of the Preparatory Committee.

The Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters of the Honan-Hupeh-Anhwei Bandit-suppression Forces has remitted $100,000 to General Liu Chen-hua, Commander-in-Chief of the Bandit-suppression Forces for the Honan-Hupeh-Anhwei border regions, for the relief of the refugees in the newly recaptured bandit-infested areas. A cash reward of $10,000 has been granted by General Chiang Kai-shek to General Peng Chen-shan, Commander of the 30th Army, for meritorious work along the Hunan-Hupeh border.

General Hsu Yuan-chuan, Commander-in-Chief of the Bandit-suppression Forces for the Hupeh-Hunan border regions, arrived in Hankow from Ichang Aug 15 and conferred with General Ho Cheng-chun, Director of the Hankow Pacification Headquarters. Interviewed, General Hsu stated that due to the close pursuit of the Government forces, the remnant "Reds" under Ho Lung had fled to the Hunan border in two separate groups. The first group of 2,000 men is personally led by Ho Lung while the second group of 1,000 is commanded by Hsia Hsi, one of his subordinates.

General Chen Chi-cheng, Commander of the 1st Army and concurrently Field-Commander of the 3rd Column of the Western Route Bandit-suppression forces (for the provinces of Kwangtung, Fukien, Hunan and Hupeh) conducted an inspection of Yanghsin, Chinniu, Yenhsia and Lungkang, in southern Hupeh, Aug 19, and gave instructions to the various divisional and brigadier commanders.

Why Government Is Powerless Against Communists

A Nanchang correspondent writes to the *Ta Wan Pao*:—"It has been asked by many why the Government troops are so powerless against the Communists. According to information from a reliable source, the present campaign between the Communists and the Kuomintang is for the possession of the people of Kiangsi. If the people help the Communists they will win; but if the people are on the side of the Kuomintang, the Communists have no chance to maintain a foothold in Kiangsi. The present situation indicates that the people in Kiangsi are giving every assistance to the Communists. This very fact has hindered the success of the Government forces in Kiangsi. One of the difficulties is that there is no way to differentiate between a bona-fide farmer and a Communist. They both wear the same clothes and speak the same language. Sometimes the Government troops meet a group of farmers. Taking them as real farmers, they permit them to enter the garrison area. At a given signal the farmers have turned into Communists and started to fire vigorously at the regular forces. The Government troops have been defeated many times as a result of this treachery. Consequently many real farmers are killed in mistake for Communists. The Government forces in Kiangsi have accordingly issued a certificate to all farmers in the Red area guaranteeing their conduct. The certificates are known as 'Good Citizen' certificates, without which the farmers are liable to be shot as Communist spies when caught by the Government forces."

Upon information from General Tsai Ting-kai, commanding the 19th route army, the Kwangtung provincial government has issued a general notification warning the public and government bodies to keep a sharp watch on the activities of Chen Chiung-ming, who is trying to stir up trouble in Fukien in the interest of the Japanese.

Soviet-American Negotiations at Standstill

Soviet-American trade negotiations at last reports were at a standstill. The Soviets are not only asking for long-term credits but is making any deal dependent on United States recognition.

A conference was held in Portland, Oregon, on Aug. 21 to discuss plans for the export of wheat to the Orient. This is the first step in the program outlined by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace on August 15 when he said that, unless international reduction of wheat production was secured, the United States was prepared to subsidize exports in order to remove surplus.

A steel code was signed Aug. 18 which provides for an eight-hour day for all regular employees after November 1, or as soon after that date as production reaches 60 per cent of capacity. Employees are allowed the right to organize in a trades union with constraint. The code will be effective for 90 days as a trial period and the agreement cites the opinion of the steel industries that the minimum wage of the fixed code will exceed an average of 40 cents an hour.

Cubans Wish to Have Platt Amendment Annulled

A recent *Havas* telegram from Havana predicted the eventual cancellation of the Platt Amendment giving America the right of intervention into Cuban affairs as confirmed by the permanent treaty between the United States and the island. While grateful for the part played by the United States in the liberation of Cuba and favoring the island's sincere and amicable cooperation with America, the Cubans are impatient as regards the Platt Amendment and the permanent treaty, which, in their opinion, interferes with their independence. This feeling is now stronger than ever, as the fall of President Machado is regarded by the Cubans as their second liberation and has stimulated their urge for nationalism.

The new Cuban Government has appointed Senor Marquez Sterling, formerly Cuban Ambassador to Mexico, as Ambassador to Washington in succession to Dr. Oscar B. Cintas.

Former Chief of Police Commits Suicide

Sooner than face arrest, Senor Ainciart, Cuba's former chief of police, and his bodyguard committed suicide at Havana, Aug. 20. The populace later got possession of the body of Ainciart, and made a bonfire with it.

Yellow River Subsides in Honan, but Danger Not Yet Past

(By the Review's Correspondent)

KAIFENG.—The residents of this city have become less alarmed, as the Yellow River has recently subsided. The danger period, however, has not entirely passed away. Fang Chi-tao, chief secretary to the Provincial government, stated in an interview to local pressmen that as the result of a big islet being formed at Heikangkou, 25 li north of the city, the River had become dangerous to Kaifeng. Continuing, Mr. Fang said that all the stones, stored on the dykes for emergency uses, (which were bought in Ching Dynasty), were used up in the past week. A few days ago, Mr. Fang said, four big boats were sent to Kunghsien, in west Honan, to carry stone.

Photo shows Kaifeng residents busy repairing the city wall in order to prevent flood waters from the Yellow River inundating the city. The River is about 18 li north of Kaifeng, and its bed is several hundred feet higher than the city. During the past several hundred years, the city has been flooded eight times.

Three of these boats foundered at the Yellow River Iron Bridge, and only one returned. At the time of writing, the police were busy collecting baskets and other receptacles in order to repair the dykes in the vicinity of the city.

A bandit leader, named Chi No. 7, used to occupy the dyke of the Yellow River, at Changyuan, South Hopei, as his stronghold. He had about 300 armed followers. On August 5, when the River continued to rise, the bandits became angry and opened the river banks so as to inundate a small village. In Huahsien, North Honan, more than 300 villages are under water.

The Yellow River overflowed at Kaocheng, in East Honan, on August 11 with the result that all the villages within an area about 100 li long and 20 li wide were wiped out. More than 40 prisoners in the local prisons either escaped or were drowned. The hsien capital is five feet under water. The magistrate has moved his yamen to a small village some 10 li north of the former hsien capital.

Yellow River God Appears in Kaifeng

On the morning of Aug 3, a small snake appeared at the south gate of the city. Some superstitious people believed it to be one of the Yellow River Gods, named Chu. The whole city was aroused. Hundreds and thousands of old women worshipped it, prayed to it, and burnt incense before it. On the same afternoon, the policemen sent it to the Yellow River dyke with a big sedan chair. The superstitious people followed it, and burnt incense day and night. The snake is yellow in color, like a tiger's skin. It coils itself up in a small dish, lifts up its head, but otherwise never moves. According to old residents the Yellow River Gods were very efficacious in the late Ching Dynasty. Once one of them in a snake's form, suddenly enlarged itself as big as a house because an official spoke ill of it. It also twisted itself around the axle of a wheelbarrow because the wheelbarrow-men refused to believe it was a god.

***

The flood waters of the Yellow River changed their course suddenly on the night of Aug. 15 and started to rush in the direction of Kaifeng, which is lower than the bed of the Yellow River. The entire population of Kaifeng turned out to build up new dykes and sandbag barriers to divert the water. The dykes at Chungmou and Lanfeng broke and water began to pour in different directions, carrying with it tons of coal from up-stream. Hundreds of tons of coal were picked up by the populace along the river.

The flood waters of the Yellow River at one time threatened to submerge the entire province of Honan. The territory ten miles north of Chengchow was converted into a vast lake in which only the roofs of houses and people on tree-tops could be seen.

Reporting end of last week on the flood situation in Western Shantung, General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, in a telegram to the Central authorities, stated that conditions there have been aggravated by torrential rains. All low-lying areas in the district of Hotse are under three or four feet of water. To the south and west of the city as far as the eye can search, there was nothing but water; all rice fields are submerged and most of the village houses have been swept away. Besides appealing for urgent relief from the Central Government, the Shantung Chairman requested that the Hopei and Honan Provincial Governments be instructed to fill up all gaps along the River so as to prevent a further extension of the disaster.

A telegram was received in Nanking Aug. 10 from General Han Fu-chu, chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, stating that extensive damage has been wrought in Western Shantung and requesting the Government to appropriate an adequate sum for immediate relief.

The *Shun Pao* comments:—"Throughout Chinese history many plans had been worked out during different dynasties for the effective prevention of flood, but none have been put into force in full. The authorities strengthen the dykes along the rivers when there are dangers of a flood. They have apparently forgotten the old Chinese saying that 'To find new outlets for the water is far better than dyke construction.' Ta Yu's flood prevention methods worked out very successfully because he laid special emphasis on opening up new channels for surplus waters. He never tried to strengthen dykes along the rivers. That was the very reason why he was the only man in China who accomplished his gigantic task with success, although he lived several thousand years ahead of us."

Photo shows the south gate of Kaifeng city, which was torn down some two years ago to build a modern road from the city to the station. The soldiers are shown piling up sand sacks in order to prevent flood waters reaching the city. According to the commissioner of the Kaifeng public safety bureau, some $60,000 is going to be raised to rebuild the gate with a view to preventing possible floods.

Apprehension that the two cities of Tingtao and Tingcheng, in southern Shantung, would be completely obliterated by the flood waters from the Yellow River was expressed in official circles at Tsinan Aug. 17.

Traffic Temporarily Stops Over Yellow River Bridge

Authorities of the Peiping-Hankow Railway Administration took steps during the week to effect repairs to the Yellow River Bridge, which was on the point of collapsing. To strengthen the foundations the Administration has ordered 50,000 tons of stone to be sent from

Heishihkwan and Chikungshan for piling up at the bottom of the structure. Through trains on the Peiping-Hankow line are not expected to run for some time because the bridge is unable to stand the weight of a fully-loaded train under present conditions. The trains on the north section of the line stop at the north bank and passengers and freights are carried over by ferry service to the south bank of the river, where another train conveys them to Hankow.

Ho Chin-wu, managing director of the Peiping-Hankow Railway in the course of an interview at Peiping Aug, 20 upon his return from a tour of inspection of the Yellow River iron bridge in Honan Ho said that the silt of the river had increased every year and that the embankment of the stream had become many feet higher than the ground. He quoted an 80-year old Chinese resident of Chatien, north of the Yellow River, as saying that the recent rise of the river was the highest in the last hundred years. He expressed the opinion that if the dykes of the upper reaches of the river should collapse there was a strong possibility of the flood waters entering the Wei River and reaching Tientsin. Although the

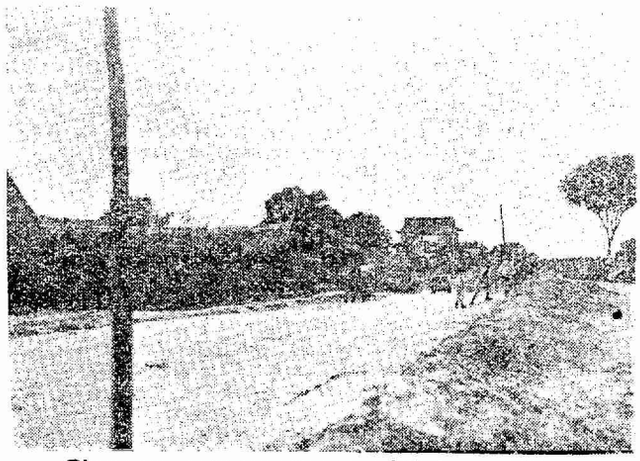


Photo shows the north gate of Kaifeng city.

Yellow River will probably not change its course this year as the result of the present floods, there is a strong possibility that it may do so in the course of the next three or four years, he said.

Through traffic on the Peiping-Hankow Railway was resumed Aug. 22 as a result of the ebbing of the Yellow River in Honan. According to information from the Ministry of Railways, the reconstruction of the Yellow River Bridge on the Peiping-Hankow Railway will require at least $20,000,000, which is beyond the financial ability of the Government. Due to the force and swiftness of the current, the railway bridge is slightly inclined about two centimeters, towards the east.

The Yellow River Conservancy Commission held a meeting at Kaifeng on August 25 and discussed measures for flood prevention along the Yellow River and for conservancy work of the river bed.

To cope with the emergency situation along the Yellow River valley as a result of the River's overflow, the National Government issued a joint order to the Yellow and Huai River Conservancy Boards Aug. 19 instructing that concerted measures be taken with the Provincial Governments of the six provinces of Shensi, Honan, Hopei, Shantung, Anhwei and Kiangsu for flood prevention and dispensing of relief among the refugees. Funds are to be appropriated by the Ministry of Finance from part of the grant earmarked for the recently organized Yangtsze Flood Prevention Committee.

The Kiangsu Provincial Government has sent an airplane to northern Kiangsu for a survey of the flood areas. In the meantime the District Magistrate of Fenghsien, near the Kiangsu-Shantung border, reported that the tension at Fenghsien and Peihsien has been relaxed as the swollen waters of the Tasha Ho, which received part of the flood waters from southern Shantung, have found an outlet into the Weishan Lake.

Peihsien, near the Kiangsu-Shantung border, was inundated for a time, due to the overflow of the Tasha Ho (River) brought about by part of the flood waters, which entered Kiangsu from south-western Shantung, flowing eastwards from Penghsien. It is stated that the Grand Canal in northern Kiangsu, fed by the swollen waters from the Weishan Lake, into which the Tasha Ho empties, has risen. This threatens the districts of Suining and Suhsien.

Flood waters from the Yellow River were moving in the direction of Hsuchow end of last week. Hsuchow has little protection from a possible flood because its city wall had collapsed at most places.

The dykes along the sea coast at Taichang, Woosung, Changsu, Chuansha, Nanwei, Sungkiang and Fenghsien, in Kiangsu, south of the Yangtsze River, are on the point of collapsing on account of lack of repairs during the past few years, according to Kao Yi-han, a member of the Control Yuan, who completed an investigation trip along the sea coast last week.

The Yellow River flood waters reached Yuncheng, west of Tsining, on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, Aug. 19. A number of villages west of Yuncheng were inundated. Many of the inhabitants fled to Tsining for refuge.

The Greater Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has submitted a petition to the Kiangsu Provincial Government for funds for the repair of the old sea wall in the Paoshan district.

Wang In-yu, chairman of the Yellow River Conservancy Commission, made a tour of the Yellow River basin during the week on board a Government plane to investigate the flood situation. He first visited North Kiangsu districts, and then proceeded to the flooded areas in Honan and Shantung.

At Fanhsien and Shouchang, on the northern bank in western Shantung, the water level is about eight inches higher than the ordinary height of the dykes. Chang Lien-chia, Director of the Provincial River Affairs Bureau, is superintending the work of increasing the height of the dykes apace.

A heavy downpour accompanied by lightning and thunder fell for two hours over the Wu-Han Area on the night of Aug. 15. Owing to the failure of the drainage to carry away the water, the Chungshan, Chiaotung and Kianghan Roads were under more than a foot of water.

The flood waters in western Shantung had spread to Kuyeh and Kiahsing, west of Tsining, on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, by Aug. 22.

The *China Times* says that according to an estimate made by the National Famine Relief Commission, the total number of war, flood, famine, drought and locust sufferers amount to 100,000,000, or one-fourth of the total population of China.

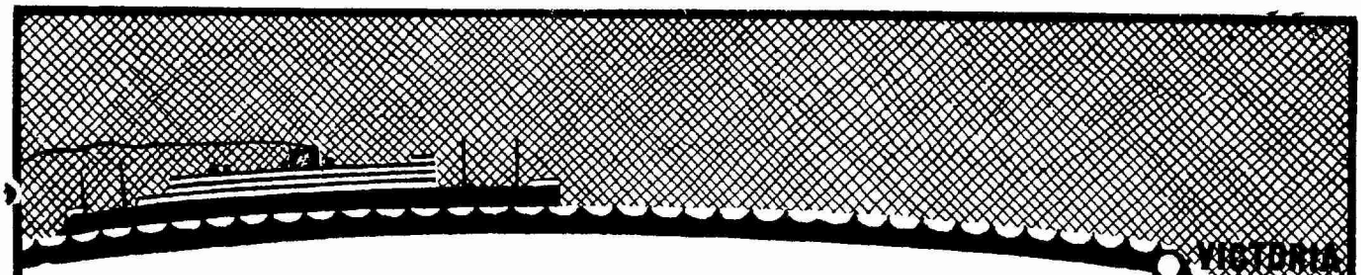
Wang Ching-wei Discusses Flood Situation

The flood situation on the Yellow River and the question of food control formed the main topics of a lengthy address made by Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, at the weekly memorial service at National Government House in Nanking Aug. 21. After referring to the fact that due to the strong dykes constructed in 1931, and the vigilance of the Yangtsze Flood Prevention Committee, a flood disaster on the Yangtsze had fortunately been averted, President Wang drew attention to the serious situation in the Yellow River valley. Although the waters in northern Kiangsu had subsided somewhat, the situation in Shantung remained serious. The Government, President Wang went on, had recently decided to place the Yellow River Conservancy Board under the direct control of the Executive Yuan in order to insure coordination and cooperation in flood prevention work between the Authorities of the various provinces along the River. Moreover, in view of the fact that the danger of a flood on the Yangtsze was now over, the Government had decided to appropriate to the Yellow River Board the sum of $50,000, which was originally allocated to the Yangtsze Flood Prevention Committee for flood-prevention purposes. The Government had also set to work to plan for the conservancy of the entire Yellow River.

River Subsides in Honan

A message from the Honan Provincial authorities reported that the old Yellow River bed about four li from Lanfeng, east of Kaifeng on the Lung-Hai Railway, is at present free from any flood waters, owing to the subsiding of the River in Honan.

The flood situation in northern Kiangsu had eased considerably by Aug. 21. At Hsuchowfu all broken sections of the surrounding embankments along the old bed of the Yellow River have been repaired.



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Strong Southern Opposition to Forthcoming National Kuomintang Congress

Tang Shao-yi, Chen Chi-tang, Li Tsung-jen and twenty other Southwestern political and military leaders addressed a telegram last week to the Central Party Headquarters at Nanking, announcing their determined opposition to the convention of the 5th Plenary Session of the C. E. C. and C. S. C. at Nanking in November. The telegram remarked that the prime duty of the Government at present is to lead the country to oppose the foreign aggression and not to summon meetings and pass resolutions which are never carried into effect.

Declaring that they will not recognize the Kuomintang Fifth National Congress to be held at Nanking on November 12, members of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee in the Southwest issued a telegram from Canton Aug. 10 addressed to the Nanking Central Kuomintang, which took the position that since the central authorities have deliberately failed to carry out the resolutions by the Fourth National Congress and subsequent C. E. C. plenary sessions as regards resisting Japaness aggression, there in no necessity to call another Congress at all.

A *Central Press* message from Canton Aug. 10 stated that all the Overseas Kuomintang organs through their local offices including the branch headquarters in the United States, Canada, Australia, and British and French possessions in the Far East have issued a joint circular telegram opposing the Kuomintang Fifth National congress at Nanking on November 1. Their objection is based on the fact that the meeting will be dominated by General Chiang Kai-shek and the Blue Shirts and that the conference will not be a Kuomintang gathering at all. General Chiang Kai-shek who is charged as the leader of the Blue Shirts is attacked in the telegram for unlawfully holding the whiphand in Chinese politics and for conspiring to effect a dictatorship against the wishes of the people. This dream of dictatorship is still uppermost in the mind of General Chiang, the telegram continued, notwithstanding the punishment meted out to him by the Central Executive Committee in extraordinary session at Canton.

At the meeting of the South-west Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in Canton Aug. 15. Huang Chi-lu, the representative of the C. E. C. members in Shanghai, made a lengthy report on the attitude of the Shanghai members towards the forthcoming Fifth National Congress of the Kuomintang convened by the Nanking Government. Mr. Huang declared that the Shanghai members would adopt a united front with the South-west in this respect.

Canton's Opposition to Kuomintang Conference

The Central Party Headquarters in Nanking replied to the recent telegram of the Canton C. E. C. members, saying that it cannot postpone the Fifth National Congress of the Kuomintang, and that it will be held as scheduled in Nanking next November. The Party Headquarters pointed out that a postponement of the Congress would be contrary to the constitution of the Party.

Chen Chi-tang Does Not Support Malcontents

At a military conference held at Canton Aug. 17, which was presided over by General Chen Chi-tang, it was decided that in view of the serious Communist situation in the south and pressing financial difficulties, the military authorities should under no condition pledge their support to the plans of the politicians to establish an independent government in Canton, and as regards the Fifth National Congress, it was decided that this is a question to be settled by the Party, in which military leaders have no right to interfere.

Comments by Chinese Press

The *Hua Pei Jih Pao*, Peiping, comments:—"Inasmuch as the chief mission of the Fifth Plenary Session is to discuss whether the next national party congress should consider the liquidation of the period of political tutelage and the introduction of constitutional government, the attitude of the Canton leaders is considered by many as tantamount to opposition to the abolition of the Party dictatorship. It is up to the Canton members to attend the conference and argue against the surrender of political power by the Kuomintang at this juncture. Instead of choosing this course, the Canton leaders have decided to oppose the conference itself. This is really surprising."

A Canton correspondent of the *China Times* comments:—"It has been the policy of the Kuomintang leaders in the South-west, as they have no chance to participate in the Nanking Government, to make it a point to work for the establishment of an independent government in Canton, whenever there is an opportunity. Now these profiteering politicians are planning to seize the forthcoming Fifth National Congress with a view to forming their own government in the South, all their previous attempts having failed owing to the last minute opposition of General Chen Chi-tang. These politicians are spending much of their energy in approaching General Chen concerning imaginary dangers to the South-west if the South-west recognizes the National Congress at Nanking. What they should say is that at this time of national crisis everybody in the country is demanding real unification of the country."

The Tientsin *Ta Kung Pao* comments:—"Every civil war which has been fought in China since the establishment of the Republic has a political background, but while political advantages have failed to accrue to the nation the vitality of the country has been impaired by these struggles. If the net result, of the much-vaunted National Revolution of the Kuomintang is the existing plight of the country, the results of other civil wars had better be left unmentioned. We have faith in the ultimate success of the National Revolution, but we doubt very much if there is any one on the political stage to-day who would command much popular support if he should start another civil war for the sake of the national revolution. Why? Because many of our present-day leaders have been tried and found wanting. For this reason, it is essential to avoid further civil warfare. Those in power should enlist the services of all the capable men in the country, irrespective of party considerations. Those out of power or opposed to the present regime should conduct their activities along legitimate channels. In short, the leaders of the government should banish the idea of selfishness from their minds, strive to do their duty and to cultivate the confidence of the people. Political opponents of the Kuomintang should recognize the parlous position of the country and refrain from any acts calculated to betray national interests."

The Shanghai *Morning Post* comments:—"There are indications that unscrupulous Chinese politicians and Party leaders are again trying to foment fresh trouble. This is evident by the demand of the South-west to form an independent government, their opposition to the Fifth National Congress of the Kuomintang and the continued civil wars waged in the interior by the militarists. These persons have evidently placed their own selfish interests before those of our country or, we may say, they have forgotten our country altogether. They want to enrich themselves by taking advantage of the national crisis. They apparently care for nobody but themselves. These trouble-makers should realize what a precarious position China is in to-day."

Anti-Japanese Organization Seizes Cotton Shipment Near Tientsin

Two thousand bales of cotton yarn, valued at more than $300,000 shipped by various Japanese cotton mills in said city to Kaoyang, the industrial center of Hopei Province, was seized by an anti-Japanese organization at Soochiao, 20 miles west of Tientsin Aug. 12. Remnants of the forces of General Wan Fu-lin, defeated by Japanese troops in Jehol and Luansi and now frequenting Soochiao are believed by the Japanese to have instigated the anti-Japanese organization in the act.

S. S. "President Grant" Put on Seattle Run

The Robert Dollar company announces that the s. s. *Pres. Grant* after its arrival at San Francisco August 20 was despatched to Seattle and will sail from that port on August 26, remaining thereafter in the Seattle service. Passengers aboard the s. s. *Pres. Grant* destined to Panama Canal, Havana, and New York, are being transferred to the s. s. *Virginia* of the Panama Pacific Line. The addition of the s. s. *Pres. Grant* to the Seattle Service now restores the American Mail Line's regular fortnightly schedule.

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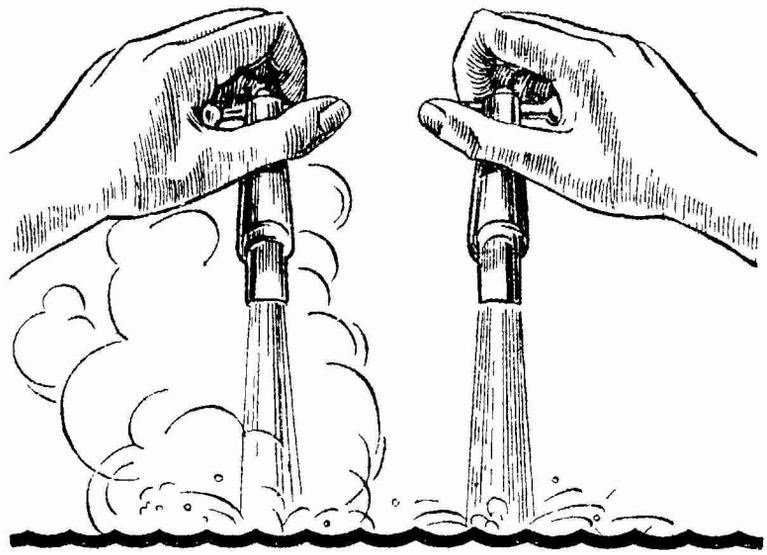

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Cotton Principal Topic at Simla Negotiations

In connection with the attitude which Japan will take at the forthcoming Indo-Japanese trade parley, a conference was held at the official residence of the Minister of Commerce in Tokyo Aug. 17, at which many industrialists were present. It was agreed that cotton piece goods should form the main topic of the pourparlers at Simla. In case, however, Indian and British delegates should desire to bring up the subject of rayon and miscellaneous goods for discussion, the Japanese delegation would be prepared to meet the situation,

Commenting on the closing of the doors against Japanese merchandise by various parts of the British Empire with the prohibitive tariff established, a spokesman of the Tokyo Foreign Office Aug. 8 said that if Britain, which possesses a vast territory throughout in the world and almost monopolises raw materials, should close her door against other nations far less favorably situated, these nations could not live. The spokesman claimed that Japan's success in industry is due not so much to the depreciation of the yen and industrial subsidies, as to the improvement of machinery and industrial rationalisation.

Anticipating the abrogation of the Indo-Japanese commercial treaty on October 10, Japanese exporters of cotton and miscellansous goods are having brisk business of late. Every freighter bound for India from Japan is loaded to full capacity.

The Japanese delegation to the Indo-Japanese trade conference at Simla, including Mr. Sawada, minister plenipotentiary without portfolio, and Mr. Terao, director of the trade bureau of the Ministry of Commerce, were scheduled to sail from Kobe Aug. 24 for Simla.

Mahatma Gandhi Released from Prison

The Government of India announced Aug. 18 that it is satisfied that ample facilities have been allowed to Mahatma Gandhi to conduct his campaign on behalf of the Untouchables from prison. The Government was prepared to release him provided he promised to abandon civil disobedience activities. When it was feared his fast might have fatal effects he was released, as also was Mrs. Gandhi.

Strike in B.A.T. Factory May Spread

The dispute between the B. A. T. Co. in Shanghai and its employees has not yet been settled. The strikers from the B. A. T. Pootung factory declare that, in case arbitration is rejected by the Company, all the workers in the different plants of the Company will declare a general strike.

It appears that some time ago members of the rolled leaf tobacco trade workers' union resented the interference of the factory management in the conduct of the school established by the management of the education of employees' children. The Union wished to control the school in its own particular manner. According to the Chinese press the management refused to permit the union to conduct the school and, following a short-lived dispute, the agitation terminated. Some time later the management had occasion to dismiss three juvenile workers in the leaf department. Two workmen were also dismissed for bad conduct. This was the signal for reviving the agitation in regard to the factory school and resulted in demands being submitted for the re-instatement of the three juvenile and two male workers. These demands were refused by the management.

Dr. Lo Wen-kan Going on Special Mission to Sinkiang

The situation in the far-off province of Sinkiang, where an uprising by the Mohammadens, and the intrigues of two or three foreign nations, have contributed to a very disturbed state of affairs, has lately received the special attention of the Nanking government. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, recently stated that a former governor of Sinkiang had made a secret commercial treaty with the Soviets. It is to be noted in this connection that M. Bogomoloff, the Soviet Ambassader was in Nanking last week and had an interview with Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Foreign Minister, who was about to start on a special mission to Sinkiang.

Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, reported at a meeting of the C.P.C. at Nanking Aug. 16 that for the purpose of pacifying the masses of the border provinces, eliminating misunderstanding among the racial groups in the Republic and strengthening National defence, the Government has decided to appoint Dr. Lo Wen-kan to make a tour of inspection to Sinkiang province in his capacity as Minister of Justice. As regards the offices vacated by Dr. Lo, Mr. Wang said that he himself would act concurrently as Minister of Foreign Affairs, while Dr. F. T. Cheng, the Political Vice-Minister of Justice, will be appointed acting Minister of Justice.

Dr. Lo Wen-kan was due to proceed to Sinkiang during the week by air. Nanking messages indicated that Dr. Lo will remain in Sinkiang several months. After completing his mission of pacification there he will return by the land route, via Kansu, Shensi and Honan, stopping en route to investigate judicial conditions in these provinces.

The official mandate read:—As Lo Wen-kan, concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Judicial Administration, is to leave for Sinkiang on an inspection tour, the affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will be in the concurrent charge of Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan.

Reuter says one of the chief objects of the mission is to study the possibilities of rehabilitating Sinkiang, especially in the matter of communications, by the employment of convict labor. Only young and healthy prisoners will be selected. They will be sent to Sinkiang in batches of six to twelve hundred and each one will be allotted 30 mow of land for cultivation. Upon the expiry of their sentences, the prisoners will be given the option of returning to China Proper or settling down permanently in Sinkiang.

Dr. Lo Wen-kan, passed through Shanghai on his way to Nanking on the night of Aug. 21.

Dr. W. W. Yen, China's ambassador to Russia, may succeed Dr. Lo Wen-kan as China's minister of foreign affairs, a recent Nanking message stated. Wang Ching-wei is not expected to hold his concurrent post for long due to his heavy duties as President of the Executive Yuan.

Wang Ching-wei was introduced by Dr. Lo Wen-kan to the staff of the Foreign Ministry at Nanking Aug. 18. Mr. Wang made a brief speech in which he, as the officiating Foreign Minister, declared that since September 18, 1932 the staff of the Foreign Ministry under the guidance of Dr. Lo Wen-kan had performed splendid work and that Dr. Lo had personally won general praise for the straight-forward, clean manner he had shown in executing his duties. Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan, owing to poor health, was unable to go to Sinkiang and the Government had agreed to send Dr. Lo.

Since the return of General Huang Mu-sung, Pacification Commissioner for Sinkiang, the Central authorities, realizing the importance of Sinkiang to border defence, have appointed Liu Wen-lung as Chairman of the Provincial Government and General Sheng Shih-tsai as Defence Commissioner for Border Defence, in order that there may be responsible officials in charge of local affairs.

General Chiang Kai-shek has instructed General Li Tu, former Acting Deputy Defence Commissioner for the North-eastern Border, to proceed to Sinkiang to reorganize and readjust his 6,000 units as well as the 2,000 men under Generals Su Ping-wen and Wang Te-lin who proceeded to Sinkiang from the Manchurian provinces last year via Soviet territory,

Central Government leaders held a meeting at Nanking Aug. 18 to discuss various diplomatic and military questions, including the Government's foreign policy in reference to the departure to Sinkiang of Minister Lo Wen-kan. Among those present were President Lin Sen, Presidents Wang Ching-wei, Yu Yu-jen, Chu Cheng, Tai Chi-tao and Dr. Lo Wen-kan.

The Central Government recently received a radio message from General Sheng Shih-tsai, Defence Commissioner for the Sinkiang Border, requesting that a high official be despatched to Tihua, provincial capital of Sinkiang, to guide the Provincial authorities in formulating rehabilitation measure for Sinkiang together with Lieut.-General Ma Chung-ying, Commander of the newly organized 36th Division.

Violence in the Sinkiang Campaign

Three hundred thousand Chinese were killed in Sinkiang during the recent ten months of continued disturbances in that province, according to information recently received by the Nanking Government. A part of this enormous number were killed by the Mohammedans and the natives while the others were killed by the troops.

Dr. Amnold, member of the expeditions of the Swedish explorer Sven Hedin, in Stockholm recently related certain acts of violence which he had witnessed and which were committed during the recent civil war in Eastern Turkestan, during which Chinese and foreigners had been obliged to embrace the Islamic religion. Dr. Amnold said a large number of Chinese and Indians were massacred without trial.

The Central Government received at telegram during the week from Liu Wen-lung, Chairman of the Sinkiang Provincial Government, and General Shen Shih-tsai, Defence Commissioner for the Sinkiang Border, reporting on the amicable settlement of the trouble with Lieut.-General Ma Chung-ying, Commander of the newly organized 36th Division.

The Government Aug. 21 received an official report from the new Sinkiang Provincial Government stating that the Mohammedan commander General Ma Chung-yin has finally pledged his support to the Government and that General Ma has already been appointed, by the Sinkiang Government, Garrison Commander for Eastern Sinkiang.

Rivalry of Powers

The *Shun Pao* comments: "It is an open secret that both Great Britain and Soviet Russia have long wished to expand their influence in Sinkiang. Ever since the completion of the Turk-Sib Railway, Soviet Russia has been carrying on an active campaign to push her influence further south. This once aroused the suspicions of the French Government, which sent a special agent to investigate matters on the spot. This shows how anxious Soviet Russia is to place Sinkiang under her influence. Likewise Great Britain is also anxious to see British influence dominate in Sinkiang because Sinkiang is so close to India and Afghanistan. Recent Soviet reports stated that Japan is also planning to play an active part in Sinkiang politics, to organize an independent Mohammedan State out of that province and to place the deposed king of Turkey on the Sinkiang throne. All these facts indicate the dangers of the Sinkiang situation."

Dr. H. H. Kung to Proceed to Shansi

The *Shanghai Morning Post* says Dr. H. H. Kung, who is now at Kuling, will proceed to Hankow and later to Shansi to see General Yen Hsi-shan on an important mission.

Chao Pei-lien, Vice-Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee and resident representative of General Yen Hsi-shan, Director of the Taiyuan Pacification Headquarters, returned to Nanking from Taiyuan last week. Interviewed on the conditions in Shansi, Mr. Chao stated that the province is still in financial difficulties, incurring a monthly deficit of $600,000.

Chino-Soviet Trading Agency to Be Formed

The *Shun Pao* says Soviet Russia's trade with China has grown greatly since the resumption of relations between the two countries. During the last three months, estimates show, no less than $10,000,000 worth of Soviet products have been imported into China and there are signs that the volume of trade will be further increased in the near future. A Sino-Soviet Trade Company is being formed to handle trade between the two nations on a large scale. The enterprise is to be financed by both Soviet Russia and China with a total capital of $8,000,000, three-fourths of which is to be put up by the Soviets.

65-588

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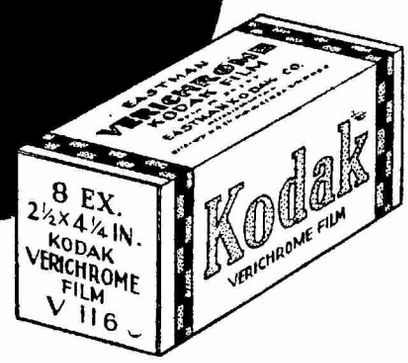

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Test Flight to Manila Is Successful

The Sikorsky amphibian plane from Shanghai carrying Harold M. Bixby of the Pan-American Airways arrived in Manila August 16 after a flight from Hongkong marked by one intermediate stop at Labrador. This flight may form the prelude to the eventual inauguration of an air service between Shanghai and the United States via the Philippines. Mr. Bixby stated in Manila that he would recommend that his company establish a weekly air mail service linking Hongkong and Manila.

According to information from the China Aviation Company, the direct Shanghai-Canton air service will be inaugurated early in September. It will make Wenchow one of its ports of call.

The German Minister, Dr. Oscar Trautmann, sent a telegram to General Sun Tung-hsuan, commander of the 20th army division at Yenchoufu, expressing admiration for and heartiest congratulation at the excellent performance of the general's brother, Sun Tung-kang, who recently made a flight from Germany to China on a small sporting plane.

The *Shun Pao* states that the proposed nation-wide flight to be made by Sun Tung-kang, the young Chinese aviator who recently made a solo flight from Berlin to China, Captain Chen Wen-lin, Director of the Aeronautic Department at Amoy, and Feng Yung, President of the Feng Yung University, will materialize shortly. The trio will fly in three separate planes.

The *Shun Pao* says all the eighteen airplanes purchased by the China Aviation League as a contribution to the Government have reached Shanghai. Aside from the first airplane which has already been handed over to the Government and the five planes now being assembled at Hangchow, the last batch of twelve planes have been sent to Hangchow to be assembled by the Aviation Academy there. All these eighteen planes are pursuit machines of the latest type, it is stated.

The *China Times* states that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has contributed ten Italian military pursuit planes to the Aviation Academy at Hangchow aud that the planes have already arrived there. The first test flight was made at Hangchow Aug. 20. The result was extremely satisfactory.

Canton Conducts Drive for Air Funds

The Canton authorities are putting into force a scheme whereby every Chinese business firm or store will have to contribute towards the Air Defense Fund. The contributions are to be collected by the Public Safety Bureau in the form of a tax amounting to two per cent of the declared capital recorded in the firm's business license. The authorities expect that all the "contributions" will be collected within a month's time and that the money thus secured will be used for the immediate purchase of fighting planes from abroad.

Netherlands Air Official Visits Shanghai

M. C. Moes, traveling inspection representative for the K. L. M. Royal Dutch Airlines, visited Shanghai during the week with a view to gathering information about air routes in China and the Far East. The Royal Dutch Airline is the world's existing pioneer airline, having seen its inception in the year 1919. Although there were a number of airlines started in Europe about this time there are none that have continued through the years as has the K. L. M. operated still by the same organization, Mr. Moes said.

Aviation day, recently created by the Soviet government for annual celebration on August 18, was celebrated throughout Soviet Russia this year for the first time. The day coincided with the fifteenth anniversary of the creation of the Red Air Fleet.

General Liang Kwan-yin, who is in command on the Hupeh-Honan border, reports the capture of a Communist airplane at Saho. The machine was named "Lenin No. 4."

The air squadrons of the Canton Air Force conducted an air-raid over the Communist strong hold at Chunmenlin Aug. 20 and succeeded in destroying all the strong defence-works which the Reds had erected at that city.

U. S. Navy Perfects Super-Plane

Secretary of Navy Swanson in Washington Aug. 16 confirmed reports that the U. S. Navy was developing a super-plane of greater speed, endurance and general efficiency than any now in existence. He added that the plane had not only been manufactured but had been tested and that the rumors regarding its efficiency were true. He said the details of its construction and its engine were being kept secret. The Navy did not care to have the information get into enemy hands, he said.

Two Evil Systems on Chinese Ships

BY PAUL K. WHANG (汪 申 芳)

"DOWN with the Compradore System" was a familiar slogan at the time when the fire of nationalism first swept over the Yangtse Valley. Then it was as popular as such other slogans as "Down with Imperialism" and "Down with Capitalism". As a matter of fact, compradores were considered as both capitalists and imperialists (or the running dogs of foreign imperialists), and therefore their downfall was especially demanded by the extremists. Since those hectic days, the compradores as a class have lost much of their former prestige, and therefore their influence over the commercial world.

In the early days following the opening up of treaty ports to foreign commerce, foreign traders who came to China without the slighted knowledge of the Chinese language and Chinese business customs and practices could not expect to sell their wares to Chinese people unless they were assisted by some Chinese, who with a limited command of foreign knowledge, could serve as middlemen. This, of course, was only a make-shift arrangement pending the time when both foreign and native traders had to get acquainted with each other's language and business customs and practices.

The Evils of the Compradore System

However, with the lapse of time, this temporary arrangement has become an important instrument in China's international commerce. Although the Chinese and foreign business men can transact their business directly without the need of any middlemen's service, this system has been firmly retained, in spite of the fact that its retention has only served to aggravate the evil of "squeeze". It is only in recent years that a few of the foreign business firms have abolished the compradore system and have invited the Chinese to join their firms as equal partners. It goes without saying that this antiquated system has long outlived its legitimate age; with the general awakening to its evils, its total disappearance from the modern business world is only a matter of time.

What strikes us as a great enigma is the fact that nearly all the Chinese shipping firms have also introduced this compradore system into their ships. Since the organization of the first Chinese steamship company about fifty years ago, this system has been kept intact in face of the political, social and business changes. As a ship compradore, he has to furnish a guarantee deposit of various amounts depending upon the size of the ship, guarantee to pay a fixed amount of passage money per trip (excluding the saloon passengers fare), supervises the teaboys, and takes care of all cargoes transported in his ship.

In binding himself to pay a fixed passage money per trip, the compradore seems to be taking a business risk. But either through inside pull or outside influence, he has always managed to have the rate of passage money set at such a low figure as to permit him to earn a profit. However, the main part of a compradore's profit is derived from illegitimate sources by concealing contraband goods and illicit cargoes. It is said that most of the compradores on the ships along the Yangtse River have indulged in smuggling opium. Therefore it often happens that while the shipping companies have suffered heavy losses, the compradores have been able to earn profits.

The Teaboy Nuisance

Hand in hand with the compradore system goes the teaboy system . Those who have travelled on Chinese ships will agree that this teaboy system is a great evil which has been responsible for discouraging the Chinese passengers to travel on Chinese ships. On many ships on the Shanghai-Ningpo run, the number of teaboys is so great that we have often found that it exceeds that of passengers. They exact from the passengers exorbitant tips which are often larger than the passage fare. Besides the regular teaboys, there are also spare and assistant teaboys who are usually the relatives and friends of the former.

To all intents and purposes, this teaboys system is only a by-product of the compradore system. The compradores, in order to raise the necessary amount of money to furnish the shipping company with guarantee deposits, have in turn asked the teaboys to furnish them with cash deposits. Therefore they take on the ships as many teaboys as they can get hold of irrespective of the actual requirements or the ships. As a rule, the teaboys are not paid a regular wage, and their income depends upon the amount of tips they can exact from the passengers. Since they have furnished cash deposits, it is altogether logical that they have the same right as the compradores to get a fair return on their investments.

Besides exacting the tips from the passengers, the teaboys have had other sources from which to derive an income. First, they sell secretly the accommodations to the passengers at a much reduced fare and pocket the proceeds all by themselves. They usually go to different small hotels to canvass their business, and pay a commission to the hotel men who have secured business for them.

And secondly, they carry the goods for the merchants from the port of sailing to the port of destination at a fee much lower than the regular freight, and pocket all the proceeds thus derived. They also carry contraband goods and illicit cargoes following the example of their compradores. For years, Chinese shipping firms have been looking after measures to prevent "pidgin" cargoes, but so far no effective means has yet been devised to cope with this leakage in revenue. It is said that so long as the present teaboy system persists, it is next to impossible to prevent "pidgin" cargoes, because the teaboys who are not paid a regular wage are compelled to derive revenue from this and other sources.

The teaboy system is not only a nuisance to the passengers but also a menace to the shipping trade. Many piratical cases along the China Coast are said to be "inside" jobs. A few of the unscrupulous teaboys, it has been said, have always connived with the pirates in committing atrocities on the high seas. As a rule, the pirates have procured from the teaboys all the secret information relating to the movement of ships and the value of cargoes to be transported in a certain ship. The teaboys, besides giving out secret information, have also assisted the pirates in concealing their identity and their weapons. Therefore any measures designed to prevent piracy are often frustrated, when some of the teaboys are the accomplices of the pirates.

A piracy occurred on the s.s. *Yushen* on July 31. This is an example to illustrate the point in question. As reported, the China Merchants S. N. Company had previously received information about the activities of the pirates along the South China Coast, the s.s. *Yushen* being picked as their prize. As a result of this information, the Company instructed its branches in Hongkong, Canton and Swatow to search all the passengers before boarding that ship. In spite of this precaution, eleven pirates disguised as passengers boarded the ship at Swatow with the assistance of some of its teaboys and looted the ship when it was on its way to Shanghai.

Pursers Instead of Compradores

The teaboy system, therefore, becomes more serious than the compradore system. All the shipping companies have learned its evils, but they have been at wit's end to reform it. Under the protection of their own labor union, the teaboys have gone beyond the control of the compradores and shipping companies. It now transpires that the shipping companies, when dismissing any teaboys, must first consult the officials of the Teaboys' Union and obtain their sanction. The Teaboys' Union, for obvious reasons, have always obstructed the shipping companies in carrying out any reform measures calculating to reduce the number of teaboys.

Recently the Ministry of Communications has issued an order to the Chinese shipping companies urging them to abolish the compradore system. In compliance with this official order, the China Merchants S. N. Company, as reported, has conducted an experiment by introducing the Purser system on two of its ships. Under the new system, the Purser will receive a regular salary and turn over all the revenue from the passenger traffic to the Company. It has been said that the new experiment is highly successful, and that the passage money for each trip received by the Company is much larger than the fixed passage money under the old system.

Inasmuch as this compradore system has taken a firm root in China's shipping trade, it is not expected that it can be abolished all at once. Moreover, qualified pursers under the new system are hard to find and have yet to

be trained up. It will take some time before this new system can be generally adopted by all the Chinese shipping companies.

While the compradore system may be abolished in due course of time, the measures for reforming the teaboy system are yet to be found. The situation has come to such a pass that the government must do something to curb the activities of the Teaboys' Union so that the measures for eliminating this racketeering perpetrated by the teaboys on the ships can be enforced. It is fervently hoped that the government will assist the shipping companies in coping with this evil as a necessary measure to encourage Chinese passengers to travel on Chinese ships.

Shanghai, Aug. 21, 1933.

How the China Merchants S. N. Co. Is Being Reorganized

The new regulations governing the organization of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company promulgated by the Ministry of Communications on August 8, provide that the Company shall be State-operated and be under the direct control of the Ministry of Communications. It shall succeed to all the lawful rights and obligations of the former private-operated Company. Regarding its organization, the regulations provide that the Company shall have a board of supervisors, a board of directors and a general management board. The Board of Supervisors shall be composed of from nine to thirteen supervisors and shall be under the direct jurisdiction of the Ministry of Communications. The supervisors shall hold office for a term of two years; provided however that from four to six of the supervisors for the first term shall be retired at the end of one year, those to be so retired to be determined by lot. The Board shall have a Chairman who shall be elected by and from amongst the supervisors.

The Board of Directors will be composed of from 11 to 17 members, of whom from five to seven shall form a standing committee. The directors shall be appointed by the Ministry of Communications and shall hold office for a term of three years.

The General Management Board shall have a general manager and four subordinate departments on general affairs, accounting, operations and shipping. The general manager shall be appointed by the Ministry of Communications and shall hold office for a term of five years.

C. M. S. N. Co. Boxer Agreement Signed

The £360,000 sterling loan agreement between the Board of Trustees for the Administration of the British Boxer Indemnity Refund and the China Merchants S. N. Co. was formally signed at Nanking August 7 by R. Calder-Marshall and O. S. Lieu, on behalf respectively of the Board and the Company.

The China Merchants Steam Navigation Company has received a letter from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation demanding the refund of a loan of Tls. 7,000,000 which the Company owes the Bank.

China Merchants S.N. Co. Employs White Russians as Guards

In view of the frequency of piracies in southern waters, the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company has decided that each steamer is to be armed with a machine-gun and to carry a certain number of guards, all armed with revolvers and rifles. The passage between the decks and the bridge has been blocked to prevent pirates getting on the bridge. Furthermore all passengers desiring to travel on the Company's ships must undergo a strict search by the White Russian guards employed by the Company before they are allowed to board the ships.

Ship Compradores to Be Abolished

Abolition of the compradore system in Chinese steamers has been ordered by the Ministry of Communications as this system has given rise to much corruption.

The first to start with the reform is the China Merchant's Steam Navigation Company which has abolished the post of ship's compradore on the *Pu-an* and *Hsin Ming*. A business manager (purser) has been appointed, instead for each steamer, to take care of passengers and attend to sanitary matters.

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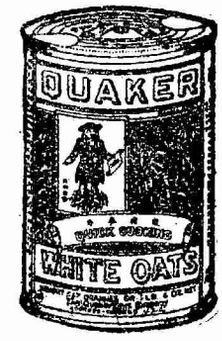

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China at the Pacific Science Congress

BY C. Y. W. MENG (孟長泳)

AT the invitation of the Government of Canada and under the auspices of the National Research Council, the Pacific Science Association held the 5th Pacific Science Congress in Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., Canada, June 1-14, 1933. Invitations were extended to some 30 countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean, or interested in scientific search relating to that area, to send representatives to the Congress in Canada. The Congress was the first meeting of its kind held on the American side of the Pacific Ocean.

Dr. D. Y. Lin

As early as two years ago, invitations had been extended to nearly 600 scientists and representative institutions in countries interested in the study of Pacific problems, requesting the preparation of papers on specific subjects arranged according to a carefully prepared plan designed to indicate the nature of the problems that needed to be studied and to show the progress and present status of such studies.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency The Earl of Bessbarough, Governor General of Canada, and in the presence of notable foreign visitors and leading representatives of the official, industrial and scientific walks of life in Canada, the official opening of the Congress was held in the ballroom of the Empress Hotel in Victoria on the morning of Thursday, June 1, 1933. Sessions continued in Victoria on Friday and Saturday. Leaving Victoria early on Sunday morning, June 4, the delegates proceeded to Vancouver where technical sessions were held from Monday, June 5 to the evening of Wednesday, June 14.

On Wednesday evening the delegates entrained for a post-Congress tour which terminated in Calgary June 19, 1933.

The different branches of sciences taken up at the Congress were grouped under two Divisions and 15 Sections. They were as follows:—

(A) Division of Biological Science: To which Dr. C. McLean Fraser was the chairman. This Division is sub-divided into eight Sections, and they were as follows:—

Sections	*Chairmen*
1. Agriculture	Dean F. M. Clement
2. Anthropology and Ethnology	Dr. Diamond Jennes
3. Animal Diseases	Dr. C. A. Bruce
4. Botany & Plant Pathology	Dr. A. H. Hutchinson
5. Entonology	Prof. G. J. Spencer
6. Fisheries	Dr. R. E. Foerster
7. Forestry	P. Z. Caverhill
8. Zoology	Dr. W. A. Clemens

(B) Division of Physical Sciences: To which Dean R. W. Brock was the chairman. This Division is sub-divided into seven Sections, and they were as follows:

Sections	*Chairmen*
1. Astronomy	J. S. Plaskett
2. Geodesy & Geography	Noel J. Ogilvie
3. Geology & Mineral Resources	Dr. S. J. Schofield
4. Oceanography	Dr. C. M. Fraser
5. Meteorology & Terrestrial Magnetism	Dr. John Patterson
6. Radio	Dean A. S. Eve
7. Seismology & Volcanology	Dr. E. A. Hodgson

Some of the larger subjects selected by the Executive Committee for presentation at Congress and Divisional meetings by recognized authorities were as follows:—

1. Application of Science to agriculture, mining, forestry and fisheries.
2. Air and water circulation in Pacific regions.
3. Fiords of the Pacific.
4. Origin and antiquity of American aborigines.
5. Relation of scientific investigation to conservation.
6. Effect of the introduction of exotic plant and animal farms.
7. Forest resources of the Pacific basin.
8. Recent soundings, gravity, investigations and mapping of sea floors.
9. Correlation of glaciation in northern and southern hemispheres.
10. Present day mountain building in the Pacific.

China was entitled to send nine official delegates to the Congress, but actually only four were sent. They were

Dr. W. H. Wong (geology)
Dr. C. C. Chu (meteorology)
Dr. D. Y. Lin (Forestry)
Dr. T. H. Shen (Agriculture)

Dr. Wong, however, was prevented to from attending the Congress on account of the tthreatening situation in North China at that time due to the Japanese invasion.

The Chinese scientists, through Academia Sinica, submitted altogether 18 papers to the Congress and these were duly read and presented at the meetings by the attending delegates. The titles of these papers thus submitted were:—

1. Recent applications of Science to agriculture in China—by Dr. T. H. Shen.
2. Circulation of Atmosphere Over China—by Dr. C. C. Chu.
3. Recent Forestry Progress in China—by Dr. D. Y. Lin.
4. A Preliminary Report on Geodetic Work in China since 1900—by Dr. Tsao Ma.
5. General Description of Flora & Vegetation of Nanking—by Dr. Chien Pei.
6. New Estimate of the Coal Resources of China—by Dr. W. H. Wong & Dr. T. F. Hou.
7. The Temperature of Sea Water in Kiaochow Bay—by Dr. T. K. Liu.
8. Tidal Movement in Kiaochow Bay—by Dr. T. F. Soong & Dr. T. Y. Chu.
9. Outstanding Features of Magnetic Results from Magnetic Observations in the Pacific Regions—by Dr. C. Y. Linn.
10. On the Distribution of Typhoon and Depression in the Far East—by Dr. F. J. Tsiang.
11. Studies on the Method of Kaoliang Breeding in China—by Drs. T. H. Shen & C. I. Swen.
12. Inheritance of Quantitative and Qualitative Characters in Wheat Crosses—by Dr. T. H. Shen.
13. Summary of Recent Archaeological Work in China—by Dr. Chi Li.
14. International Cooperation in the Development of Myeology—by Dr. S. C. Teng.
15. Distribution of Taxads and Conifers in China—by Dr. H. H. Hu.
16. Geographical Distribution of Chinese Acer—by Dr. S. S. Chien & Dr. W. P. Wang.
17. The Economic Fishes of Certain Sections of the Chinese Coast—by Dr. Chi Ping.
18. Cunningshmia Lanceolata As a Possible Paper Making Wood—by Dr. D. Y. Lin.

On behalf of the Chinese delegation, Dr. D. Y. Lin, one of the foremost Chinese agricultural and forestry scientists in China, and the chief of the Chinese delegation, delivered his speech at one of the general meetings of the Congress held on June 14, to which the leading people of Vancouver were also invited. After expressing regret on behalf of the Chinese delegation for not having arrived at Victoria on time for the official opening of the Congress, for the reason that China was at war with her neighbor in the North, Dr. Lin said inter alia as follows:—

"Now, Gentlemen, under such trying and painful circumstances, it was really most difficult for us, delegates to this Congress to leave our country and for our country to send us here. But our country is founded on peace. We are a peace-loving people. Knowing that this Pacific Science Association aims to promote not only science but also peace, and has, as one of its main objects, the strengthening of the bonds of peace among the Pacific peoples, our Government did not hesitate one bit in sending us here in spite of the national calamity.

"We know that by coming here to participate in the scientific discussions of this Congress, we have nothing really scientific to contribute, but we can assure you that we have learned a great deal by our contact with such a distinguished gathering of international scientists. Our hope is that while we, as representatives of the members of this great Pacific Family, are cooperating in the study of scientific problems which affect the prosperity and well-being of the Pacific peoples, we will not fail to apply at the same time, our best effort in strengthening the bonds of peace by promoting a feeling of brotherhood among them. For after all, nothing is worth while, unless we have peace. The significant words of our Sage Confucius are certainly worth our attention when he said within the four seas, all are brethren. May we not at this time change this to read—Within the Pacific All are Brethren."

Address by Dr. D. Y. Lin

In his paper "Recent Forestry Progress in China" a very well written paper—which was duly read in the Congress meeting, Dr. Lin told about the substantial progress in forestry which has been made in China in the past 15 years. Both conservation and reforestation have now come to be regarded not only as a profession, but as a national necessity. To the creation in 1930 of the "Memorial Forest Week" in commemoration of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Nationalist leader, Mr. Lin ascribed the "intense national-wide forestry interest," which now has seized China. Organization, he said, has been slow, but it is definitely under way, and in 1929, said Mr. Lin, a national forestry conference of 46 delegates was held.

From this point began the serious consideration of forestry as an element in the national economy. The central government at Nanking, Dr. Lin continued, had provided for forestry work in the budget and in 1930 $856,207 was spent in carrying out the government policies. Private and cooperation activities had been substantial in recent years and in Kiangsu province alone 54,670,000 trees had been planted since the 5th year of the Republic. "It is an inspiration indeed to seed those hills and mountains in Laosham which used to be bare, now so beautifully covered with forests," said Dr. Lin.

"Temple forestry," continued Dr. Lin, "is also a valuable feature in China. The monks have been active in the tree planting in the vicinity of their temples, while some monastic communities have their own tree nurseries. "It has often occurred to me," said Dr. Lin, "that for a solution of China's stupendous forestry problem involving several billion mow of non-agricultural land which ought to be devoted to the production of tree crops, it might not be a bad idea to mobilize all the monks, abbots and the Fengshui priests of the country and to co-operate with them in a really active and systematic way."

In answering the first question regarding the Canadian forestry put to the Chinese scientist Dr. Lin said, "Your forests—you are wasting them. Terrible fires; devastating insects. Yours is the problem of the new country. Mine is the problem of the old. In my country each tree is a separate plant. Each receives attention. Our problem is to get started again after two years of wasting. Your problem is how to utilize," said Dr. Lin.

"East may learn much from West in this," continued Dr. Lin. "From the East the West may learn the danger of waste. If you don't pay attention to your forest fires and your insects soon, very soon as the generations go, you will be in the same position as we are now in the East."

Dr. Lin, when interviewed by the writer, told about the pleasant experiences the Chinese delegates had. He said, "It is indeed a great privilege to have been able to come together to study common Pacific problems with so many eminent leaders of all walks of life and to ex-

(*Continued on page 547*)

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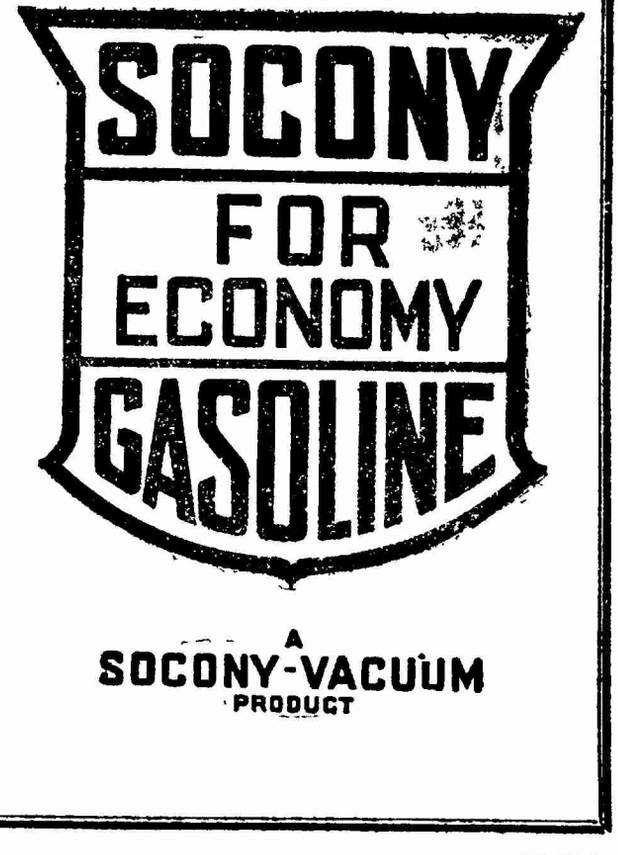

Chinese and Japanese Questions Discussed at Banff

The Institute of Pacific Relations began its deliberations at Banff, Canada, Aug 12. Chinese and Japanese questions loomed largely in the discussions. Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese author and scholar, told interviewers Aug. 9 that Japanese military aggression in North China, Manchuria and at Shanghai had tended to unify all factions of Chinese and that there had been a general improvement of conditions as a result. He expressed the hope that improvement would continue to the extent that additional foreign investments would be attracted to China.

The Chinese and Japanese delegates engaged in an acrimonious debate on the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods Aug. 18. A Japanese spokesman declared that the boycott constitutes a menace more sinister than a mere army or navy.

The Chinese replied that the boycott was the only means of of defence available to China in her present situation. As soon as Japan's aggression in Manchuria is halted, the Chinese spokesman said, the boycott will be ended. As a solution of the boycott question, the Chinese suggested that the boycott should be classified as an illegal political weapon, unless justified by aggression.

The Chinese delegates defended the boycott against Japanese imports into China on the ground that China was weak in a military sense and that the tariff was her only effective weapon.

The Japanese spokesman declared that expansion of Japan's export trade was an essential outlet for her increasing population and that, if the standard of living and wages did not improve in his country, the world must face a continuance of imports of Japanese goods produced at low costs.

The Anglo-Japanese textile controversy was taken up in roundtable discussion Aug 16. British delegates held that Japanese machinery and industrial organization give legitimate competition, but claimed that Government subsidies, currency depreciation and low wages were not legitimate in trade. Japanese delegates were inclined to agree with this, and prophesied that there was a good chance of an agreement being reached at the Indo-Japanese conference at Simla. They urged the abolition of anti-dumping tariffs as a trading point at the Simla parley.

Japan's Surplus Population

Mr. Takahashi, Japanese economist, said: "So long a we adhere to the capitalistic system, the only way to settle the question of low wages is to settle the problem of Japan's surplus population."

During the discussions the Chinese delegates expressed the opinion that if the western world considered tabloid newspapers, gangsters, films and chewing-gum as evidence of a higher civilization, the Orient preferred its traditional estate.

Referring to the mission of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, leader of the Japanese delegation, at the opening session stated that the institute aims at the investigation into the cause of any dispute which might involve various countries bordering on the Pacific, and seeks to solve such dispute amicably. "The Institute has been accused in the past of its incapacity to handle political problems but we do not have to pay any attention to this accusation. To face the truth and seek to throw a ray of hope on the dark prospect of international relations, is the duty of the institute," Dr. Nitobe said.

The *United Press* Aug. 17 quoted Dr. Inazo Nitobe as saying that while the Soviet Union may be peacefully inclined at the present moment, Moscow unquestionably is preparing for war. As evidence to support his view, Dr. Nitobe declared that the Soviet recently established a number of military and munition manufacturing plants in east Siberia, while the double-tracking of the Trans-Siberian Railway was another indication of Russia's ultimate warlike intentions.

Dr. Inazo Nitobe, denied a statement credited to him that Japan and Russia were preparing for war. He said: "I talk of peace, not war." Other Japanese delegates emphasized that Japan did not intend to prepare for war, as Japan's policy was definitely one of peace.

Japanese Wish to Extend Propaganda

Chinese, Philippine and Japanese broadcasting systems were discussed by experts. Another subject taken up was news censorship. The Chinese delegate was subjected to a volley of questions on the Chinese system. The Japanese people are eager for news, both foreign and domestic, and, therefore, the *Rengo News Agency* is trying to effect even wider contracts for the 19,000,000 subscribers of its 70 member newspapers, Yukichi Iwanga, managing director of the *Rengo News Agency* attending the Pacific Relations conference, said after the meeting.

The Institute closed its sessions Aug. 21. Manila was favored as the next meeting place.

T. V. Soong to Receive Enthusiastic Welcome on Return

Various local public organizations are making preparations to give T. V. Soong, Chinese Minister of Finance, an enthusiastic welcome upon his return to Shanghai from the United States. Under the auspices of the Shanghai Chinese Chamber a commission was formed by the representatives of the various public bodies in Shanghai at a joint meeting held at the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce Aug. 18 to take full charge of the welcome to Mr. Soong. The commission represents a combination of twenty-five leading public organizations.

T. V. Soong, on his way back to China, may break his journey at Yokohama and visit Tokyo to see the leading officials in the Japanese Government.

A spokesman of the Foreign Office stated in Tokyo Aug. 21 that no arrangement for an interview between Mr. Soong, and the Japanese vice-Foreign Minister, Mr. Shigemitsu, had been requested either by Nanking or by Mr. Soong himself. Private observers, however, expressed the opinion that Mr. Soong will probably visit Tokyo as he has many intimate Japanese friends in Tokyo, among others, Mr. Shigemitsu, Vice Foreign Minister, who was recently Japanese Minister to China.

It is reported from Nanking that a Financial Conference for the readjustment of financial affairs in the various provinces will be convened by T. V. Soong, soon after his return from America. In a telegram to the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Soong enjoined the various Provincial Departments of Finance to compile reports of income and expenditure during the 21st fiscal year (1932, 1933) so that a clear picture of the financial situation in the whole country may be ascertained.

Commission to Supervise Cotton and Wheat Purchases

The *Sin Wen Pao* states that the Commission for the safekeeping of the American Cotton and Wheat Loan will be formally organized after the return of T. V. Soong from abroad.

W. P. Wei, Chinese official purchasing agent, announced in New York Aug. 1 that the buying of American wheat and cotton under the terms of the loan of U. S. $50,000,000 to China had begun. The first purchases were made at Houston, Texas, and Portland, Oregon. Fully half of the wheat and cotton will be carried in American ships and the remainder probably will be sent in the ships of various other nations as circumstances and prices seem to dictate.

The Nanking Government's purchasing agents in New York have leased quarters at 20 Exchange Place and established offices there. All actual purchasing is being done through said office. The wheat purchases will be made as far as possible in the Western states in order to save rail charges to the ports. The bulk of the cotton shipments are to be made from Southern ports.

T. V. Soong Received by President Roosevelt

A *United Press* message from New York, published in the newspapers in Japan Aug. 9, gave further details of the reception accorded to T. V. Soong, Chinese Minister of Finance by President Roosevelt, at Hyde Park, N. Y., Aug. 7. The President postponed a conference he had tentatively set with Dr. Oliver M. W. Sprague, economic adviser to the United States government, Professor Raymond Moley, assistant Secretary of State, Bernard Baruch, and his other advisers on monetary affairs, at the "summer White House" at Hyde Park, and instead held the conference with Mr. Soong. The *United Press* message stated that the President wished to obtain the Chinese statesman's viewpoint on monetary matters, particularly as they affect American relations with China. It was indicated that the subjects discussed at the conference included the American loan to China, negotiated by Mr. Soong when he visited Washington and New York on his way to the world economic conference at London, to pay for shipments of cotton and wheat, as well as his loan negotiations in Europe, and the silver question and the agreement reached on the white metal at London.

Sir Miles Lampson Appointed High Commissioner for Egypt

Sir Miles Lampson, who for nearly seven years has been British Minister to China, has been appointed High Commissioner for Egypt and the Soudan, in succession to Sir Percy Loraine. He will take up his new position after the end of the year. The appointment of his successor at Peiping has not yet been announced.

Sir Miles entered the British Foreign Office in 1903, at the age of 22. He was secretary of Prince Arthur of Connaught's special mission to Tokyo in 1906 to invest the Emperor of Japan with the Order of the Garter, and was attached to the suite of Prince Sadanaru Fushimi of Japan on his visit to England and Canada in 1907. He was appointed Acting 2nd Secretary at Tokyo in 1908 and to a similar position at Sofia in 1911. The following year he was again secretary to Prince Arthur of Connaught on a special mission to Japan, this time to attend the funeral of the Emperor Mutsuhito.

In 1916 he was appointed to Peiping with the rank of Acting 1st Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and subsequently acted for a time as High Commissioner in Siberia and Charge d'Affaires in Peiping. He was attached to the British delegation to the Washington Conference in 1921 and to the Locarno Conference in 1925. In October, 1926, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peiping.

Reuter says the appointment to Cairo of a professional diplomat of such wide experience will give an assurance that the cordial Anglo-Egyptian relations which have subsisted during the past four years will continue, and that a change at the Residency implies no change in British policy.

Cantonese Cooperative Society to Engage in Shipping

Following the refusal of the China Navigation Co., Ltd. and the Kwangtung Seamen's Union to adjust the so-called Woosung affairs, a co-operative society has been formed at Canton to maintain shipping service between Canton and other ports.

The Society is preparing articles of association or incorporation and will submit them to the authorities for approval. The plan calls for co-operation between merchants and the Kwangtung Seamen's Union, which will furnish the crew.

A recent Canton message stated that Chinese merchants who have goods stored in the warehouses of Butterfield and Swire, general agents of the China Navigation Company, Ltd., are permitted to remove their goods to other places provided they sign a pledge to abide by the decisions and regulations of the "Woosung Outrage Committee." The owner of the goods has to pay a registration fee and before the settlement of the Woosung incident he has to agree not to consign his goods to any place by steamers of the China Navigation Company, Ltd. Because of the strike of the warehouse workers and picketing conducted the "Woosung Outrage Committee," or rather the Kwangtung Seamen's Union, the goods could not be removed earlier. Permission to release this stock relieves Chinese merchants from further loss, while the question of boycotting the coasting steamers of the China Navigation Company, Ltd. is yet unsettled.

Japanese Merchants Meet to Discuss Boycott

A meeting of delegates from Japanese Chambers of Commerce at different places in China was held at Tsingtao last week in order to discuss measures to form an economic bloc among the Japanese merchants in China to fight against the strong tide of the anti-Japanese boycott movement in this country. Aside from the delegates from Japanese Chambers of Commerce, the conference was attended by representatives of the Japanese Legation in China, and the Japanese consulates at Tsingtao, Shanghai and Tientsin.

Anti-Japanese Association in Nanking Still Active

The Anti-Japanese Association in Nanking has decided to establish a special department for the display of Japanese goods now on sale in China. The idea is to give the public some knowledge on how to differentiate Japanese goods from the products of other nations. The Association has already written to the various Chambers of Commerce throughout the country requesting them to send samples of Japanese goods sold at their respective places for display in the special show department.

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Fate of Anti-War Conference Still in Balance

Five of the principal delegates to the International Anti-Imperialist War Conference to be held in Shanghai next month arrived on the French liner *Andre Lebon* August 18. They are: Lord Marley, former Under Secretary of State for War in the British government and a Labor candidate; M. Vaillant-Couturier, French delegate; Dr. Jean Marteaux, Belgium delegate; M. George Poupy, French delegate; and Gerald Hamilton, British delegate. Mrs. Gerald Poupy travelled with her husband, but will not act as a delegate to the Conference. Henri Barbusse, who is the chairman of the World Committee Against Imperialist War and who is the leading spirit of the peace movement, cancelled his trip to the Far East, because of ill health.

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic, who is the chairman of the preparatory committee for the congress, was among the first to board the liner to welcome the delegates to the anti-war conference here. Mrs. Sun first shook hands with Lord Marley, chairman of the conference, and she was then introduced to other members of the party. All this was accompanied by outbursts of cheers and fire-crackers.

A small party of laborers displayed a red flag and started shouting in an alleyway next to the wharf on the steamer's arrival. Settlement police who were on the scene dispersed the crowd. Two brass bands and a second small crowd of laborers and students appeared on the wharf shortly afterwards. Following the departure of Mrs. Sun from the boat, the crowd as well as the bands marched down Broadway, shouting slogans in support of the conference. Pamphlets containing such slogans: "Oppose Imperialistic Wars!," "Oppose attacks on the U.S.S.R.!" "Oppose the Fascist Terror in Germany!," etc., were distributed. Settlement Police intervened and the crowd was dispersed. A quantity of leaflets was seized and the red flags were removed.

The conference which is to be held in the first few days of September is expected to be attended by twelve European delegates and ten Far East delegates consisting of Korean, Japanese, and Chinese members.

The convention of the conference in Shanghai, Lord Marley stated, in an interview was because China was the danger center for an outbreak of a world war, and Shanghai was the most important centre of the East.

According to information from reliable sources the Chinese authorities are censoring all news concerning the conference in the Chinese papers.

Lord Marley Praises French Attitude

Shortly after its arrival in Shanghai the Anti-War delegation issued a statement which, among other things, said: "The French government has never placed any obstacles in the way of the United Front Anti-War Committee, and meetings have lately been held in Paris in crowded halls, such as the Bal Bullier, in the presence of many thousand enthusiastic supporters and sympathizers. All the more unfortunate and incongruous is the attitude of the present Chinese government which, according to the English press, has forbidden any mention of the delegation in Chinese newspapers. This ukase, if really issued, must have been decided on the receipt of false information about the delegation's intentions, which are not to-day, and never have been, other than the furtherance of China's national independence and liberty.

Lord Marley shortly after his arrival announced that the conference would be held in the new Chinese Y.M.C.A. building on Boulevard de Montigny from September 3 to 5, the French Consul General having given the necessary permission, but later reports showed that Lord Marley was under a misapprehension.

French officials refuted the statement that permission had been given to hold the Conference in the Shanghai French Concession and W. W. Lockwood, assistant general secretary of Shanghai Y.M.C.A. stated that no permission had been granted to use the Y.M.C.A. building in the French Concession. Mr. Hamilton later confirmed the fact that Lord Marley's announcement was incorrect.

Lord Marley and Dr. Marteaux, British and Belgian representatives, respectively, in the meantime proceeded to Japan with a view to ascertaining how many Japanese delegates would attend. It was reported that the Japanese authorities had given no permission to the Japanese delegates to participate in the conference. Lord Marley intended to call on Gen. Araki, War Minister, to explain to him that the conference is not such a dangerous one as it his been thought to be. Lord Marley and Dr. Marteaux are expected back in Shanghai next week.

The Kobe police at first refused to permit Lord Marley, British delegate to the World Anti-War Conference in Shanghai, to land there when he arrived on Aug. 21. Dr. Marteaux, the Belgian delegate, was also not permitted to land. The Kobe police later relented, and allowed them to land on condition that they took the first boat back to Shanghai.

A second World War with the Sino-Japanese conflict as the causatory factor was declared likely by Gerald Hamilton, British delegate to the Anti-Imperialist War Congress, in an interview given to Chinese press representatives during the week.

De Valera Prevents Irish Blue Shirts from Parading

A clash between the Blue Shirts and the Irish Republican Army in Dublin was in sight Sunday, August 13, when the Director-General of the National Guard, announced he would hold a parade of 30,000 Blue Shirts. Thereupon Eamonn de Valera, the President of the Irish Free State, issued a proclamation prohibiting the holding of the parade and O'Duffy eventually subsided and no clash occurred.

Instead of holding the parade General O'Duffy announced:—"I am arranging for ceremonies to take place in every county of the Irish Free State on August 20, when we shall commemorate the death of Arthur Griffith, Michael Collins and K. C. O'Higgins." Griffith was the first President of the Irish Free State, and on his death was succeeded by Collins. O'Higgins was an Irish statesman who was shot dead on his way to Mass on July 10, 1927, at Booterstown.

Stones, booing and hissing from a crowd of 5,000 persons greeted the Blue Shirts, the new national guard movement of General O'Duffy, the Director-General, on arriving at the Metropole ball-room at Dublin August 8 for the first annual dance of the Army Comrades Association.

A Dublin message intimates that de Valera may shortly decide upon another general election at which he would appeal to the country on the republican issue against the Fascist ideals represented by General O'Duffy's 40,000 Blue Shirts.

Missouri Journalist Students Entertained by Mayor Wu

The correspondence tour party of the University of Missouri School of Journalism under Professor Roscoe Ellard departed from Shanghai Aug. 19 on board the *Tatsuta Maru* for Kobe, thence back to the United States.

The party of Missouri students were guests at a garden party given by Mayor Wu Te-chen at his residence, 464 Avenue Haig, Aug. 18. Those present included some of the leading Chinese journalists of Shanghai as well as celebrities in business and civil service circles. Professor Ellard was unavoidably absent but Mrs. Ellard and children were present.

Professor Ellard himself called on Mayor Wu Aug. 16 and thanked him for the interest he had taken in the school. P. J. Wang, general manager of the *Sin Wen Pao*, eulogized the achievements of the University of Missouri for the advancement of journalism in the course of an address of welcome delivered at the reception room when the students visited the *Sin Wen Pao* establishment, as they also did the *Shun Pao*.

T. B. Chang, publisher of the *China Times*, the *China Press* and the *Evening News* and founder of the *Shun Shih News* Agency, and his associates gave a tea party Aug. 17 to the group at his home in 201 Route Dupleix.

Lack of Money Hampers Eudcation in Hopei

As a result of the recent military operations in Hopei province, education institutions throughout the province are on the point of bankruptcy. Up to the present the provincial treasury owes the schools about $500,000 and there is no immediate prospect of payment. The presidents of the various schools are now in Peiping placing their grievances before the Political Readjustment Commissions, but owing to the absence of General Huang Fu, the Chairman of the Military Commission, their appeals have so far been fruitless.

Germany at Head of List in Trade with Soviets

The total foreign trade turnover of Soviet Russia for the first five months of 1933 amounted in value to 357,125,000 roubles. Exports totalled 188,030,000 roubles and imports 169,096,000 roubles, leaving a favorable balance of 18,934,000 roubles.

In exports, raw materials and semi-finished products occupied first place, accounting for 66.5 percent of the total. Foodstuffs accounted for 19.8 percent and manufactured articles 13.7 percent.

Soviet trade with the principal countries during the five months was as follows:

COUNTRY	TOTAL TURNOVER Roubles	EXPORTS Roubles	IMPORTS Roubles
Germany	136,665,000	48,147,000	88,518,000
Britain, with colonies, dominions & India	59,267,000	40,428,000	18,839,000
Italy & colonies	18,854,000	9,766,000	9,088,000
Mongolia	16,637,000	10,786,000	5,851,000
France & colonies	14,242,000	11,429,000	2,813,000
Western China	12,032,000	4,632,000	7,400,000
United States	10,037,000	4,319,000	5,718,000
Eastern China	5,075,000	3,723,000	1,352,000
Japan	2,978,000	2,284,000	694,000

The principal exports to Mongolia were farm produce, sugar, flour, tobacco, textiles, metal and electric goods, while the chief imports from Monogolia were cattle and horses, leather, skins and furs, wool. The chief exports to the markets of Eastern China were fish, timber, coal oil and textiles, while the chief imports were tea. Heading the list of Soviet exports to Western China were sugar, porcelain, faience and glassware, textiles, metal and electric goods, while the U.S.S.R. imported from Western China cattle and horses, leather, skins and furs, cotton and wool.

The principal Soviet exports to Japan were farm produce and fish, manganese ore and oil products, while the principal imports from Japan were tea, hemp and flax and textiles.

Germany Restricts Passengers to German Ships

The German Foreign Exchange Control Department recently made an order which practically restricts passengers out of Germany to travel on other than German ships. British shipping lines have made joint representations to the British Government concerning the matter.

The German Government, August 18 announced that it would withdraw the currency restrictions in connection with foreign shipping, this action being taken as a result of a protest by Britian that the proposed regulation violated the Anglo-German Commercial treaty.

Following a riot between Jewish youths and paraders bearing Swastika banners, the Mayor of Toronto, Canada, issued a warning Aug. 17 that anyone displaying the Nazi emblem is liable to prosecution.

A party of Bavarians crossing the frontier fired on three Austrian gendarmes who were resting on duty August 12. The Austrians promptly returned the fire after which the Bavarians retreated.

Dr. Hans Menzel, Governor of Wurttemberg, was fired on by Austrian Heimwehr when he accidentally stepped over the border Aug. 12. He was not injured.

The regret of the German Government over the recent incursion into Swiss territory of a party of German Nazis, who searched the house of a night watchman employed by an electricity works, was expressed by the German Minister at Berne Aug. 12 on instructions from Berlin.

Four hundred policemen and 500 Storm Troopers, assisted by detective and flying squads, participated in an anti-Communist raid at Hamburg Aug. 11, where 23 Communists were arrested, including a former woman member of the Hamburg parliament and members of the Red Front League and the Red Navy.

Dr. Daniel Mulvihill, an American doctor, was struck on the face and temporarily stunned for failing to salute a Nazi detachment on Unterdenlinden in Berlin on the night of Aug. 15. The assailant was later arrested.

Dr. Delksen, German Ambassador to Soviet Russia, has been transferred to the post of German Ambassador to Tokyo to succeed Dr. Forestch, retired by age.

As a result of rumors that he had received a threatening letter from Communists, R. C. W. Behrend, acting German Consul General in Shanghai was deluged with enquiries August 19. He thereupon issued a statement late at night on the same date that the rumor was absolutely without foundation.

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Civil War Lands Szechuen in Bankruptcy

The recent civil war in Szechuen was plunged the people in that province further into bankruptcy as they are now required to pay their land-tax for 1970!

A Hankow message to the *Shun Pao* says the defeat of General Liu Wen-huei is a foregone conclusion. Following the crossing of the Min River by the Allied forces, the defence of the 24th Army under General Liu completely collapsed and the Allied forces captured all strategic points such as Hsintsin, Chungchin, Kating, Pengshan and Meichow, on the right bank of the river.

General Liu Wen-huei's troops, defending the right bank of the Min River, fell back to the mountains on the night of August 13 after suffering heavy casualties. Their retreat was immediately followed by the landing of the Allied forces. General Liu Wen-huei's troops, from the river, are however still offering a stiff resistance on their second line of defence and new trench systems are being constructed for further resistance.

The 21st Army under General Liu Hsiang, after crossing the Min River, occupied Chungching and Meichow, western Szechuen, while the 28th Army under General Teng Hsi-hou captured Yangmachang and Liaochang, on the western bank of the Min River.

A delegation of the refugees in Northern Szechuen arrived in Shanghai Aug. 15 from Kuling to ask relief from the local relief associations for their fellow refugees now living in a destitute condition in Northern Szechuen. Interviewed by the press, the delegation declared that more than two million people have been rendered homeless as a result of the Communist menace in Northern Szechuen and, as the the Szechuen warlords are engaged in fighting against each other, the Communists are permitted to have everything their own way in the territory they have occupied.

The Allied troops last week captured Meichow, on the Min River. It is stated that the soldiers of the 24th Army have lost their fighting spirit and many have already run away with their rifles. The Allied forces were able to cross the strongly fortified river because two regiments of General Liu's army deserted their trenches to join the Allies.

Sun Fo Calls on Marshal Feng at Taian

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang arrived at Taian on the afternoon of August 17 by by special train. He proceeded to the resort on the top of the mountain immediately after his arrival. At Tsinan he visited the tomb of the late General Cheng Chin-sheng, his former subordinate, who was murdered by Chang Tsung-chang. General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, was present at the railway station to pay his respects to Marshal Feng.

Sun Fo, accompanied by his entourage, arrived at Tsinan from Tsingtao Aug. 18. He was greeted by Gen. Han Fu-chu at the station. Mr. Sun later proceeded to Taian to visit Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang on behalf of General Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei, and invite him to proceed to Nanking.

After having a personal meeting with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang at Taishan, Sun Fo left for Chufu Aug. 21 on his way back to Nanking.

General Ma's Representative Calls on Marshal Chiang

After calling on General Chiang Kai-shek at Kuling last week, Wu Huan-chan, personal representative of Gen. Ma Chan-shan, the Heilingkiang Volunteer leader, paid a visit to President Wang Ching-wei Aug. 19 upon his return from Kiangsi. Interviewed, Mr. Wu stated that General Chiang has decided on measures for the disposal of the units under General Ma Chan-shan. A grant will be given to the family of the late General Teng Weng, a subordinate of General Ma, who was recently murdered at Kalgan. Means will also be devised for the accommodation of the civil and military officials and officers of Heilungkiang. General Ma has been instructed by General Chiang to withdraw his resignation as member of the Military Affairs Commission.

Moscow *Pravda* comments:—"China's western provinces have become the scene of far-reaching intrigues by British and Japanese imperialism, and forces are being prepared to realize vast schemes for the imperialist subjugation of all Middle Asia, with the aim of converting that whole region into a battlefield for anti-Soviet policy."

Kirin Volunteer Leader Joins Southern Faction

General Wang Teh-lin, former commander of the Volunteers in Kirin, has definitely thrown in his lot with the South-west by assuming office as a member of the South-west Political Council.

Yang Te-chao, Nanking representative of General Chen Chi-tang, Commander of the Kwangtung Provincial Forces, who was summoned to a recent meeting of Government leaders in Nanking gave a report on the latest conditions in the South-west.

Lieutenant General Li Han-yun, pacification commissioner of northeastern districts and concurrently commanding the third independent division, has mapped out a model district in Nan Hung and has secured the approval of General Chen Chi-tang for this project.

With regard to the Nanking monopoly granted to Arnhold and Company for the exploration of wolfram in southern Kiangsi, the Southwest Political Council has decided that the supervision of exploration of this mineral product shall be conducted on the spot by General Yu Han-mou, commanding officer of the first Kwangtung army.

Canton Authorities Wage War Against Indecent Dress

War against indecent feminine dresses has been declared by the Canton authorities. The Bureau of Social Welfare, it is reported, had been requested to draft a Blue Law imposing certain restrictions on feminine dresses. It is stated that the Bureau will forbid bare legs and short skirts, and will set a model for feminine dressing so that the ladies in the city will know what to wear. Manicuring and hair-waving are also condemned by the Commissioner, who declares that while neatness should be encouraged, it does not follow that cosmetics should be used indiscreetly.

European Monks Advise China Not to Follow West

The group of European monks under the leadership of Chao Kung (Trebitsch Lincoln) issued a joint manifesto to the Chinese people Aug. 7 emphasizing the necessity of maintaining world peace. They declared that the world has been much upset by the European Christian Powers who have completely ignored old civilizations and have been following the policy of slaughtering each other, but that, fortunately, the Chinese people have not been much affected by this atroctious tide and therefore the saviors of the world are none other than the Chinese. The statement concluded by making a strong attack on the League of Nations and advised the Chinese people not to covet western civilization but to concentrate on the development of their own civilization. In a recent letter to the *China Press* Chao Kung elaborated the theme above referred to.

Russian-Born Woman Charged in British Court with Murder of Captain

Katherine Hadley, a Russian-born woman, widow of an Eurasian British subject formerly in the employ of L. Moore & Co., Shanghai auctioneers, was charged in the British Police Court in Shanghai August 17, with the murder of Captain Walter C. Youngs, a Peruvian-born British subject. Youngs was stabbed during a quarrel with the accused, with whom she was living. The husband of the accused committed suicide on a Ningpo steamer some years ago under circumstances which caused the British Coroner to criticize her conduct. She was acquitted in a British court in Tientsin about three years ago in a similar stabbing incident where a Russian was the victim.

China Moves to Restrict Foreign Shipping on Inland Waters

The Shanghai correspondent of the *Osoka Mainichi* Aug. 11 discussed the announcement recently made by the Communications Office of the Nanking Government rescinding the right of navigation of foreign vessels in Chinese rivers. According to the plan of the Communications Office, the navigation on Chinese rivers of vessels of countries with which China has no treaty will not be allowed, and the right of navigation now permitted by treaty will be rescinded by diplomatic negotiations. The Japanese regard this move on the part of the Chinese as primarily intended to check Japan's trade with China.

CHINA AT THE PACIFIC SCIENCE CONGRESS

(*Continued from page 541*)

change ideas with them, and to make plans for future works." The chief Chinese delegate further told that as a relaxation from the technical sessions and to afford an opportunity for personal contacts which formed so important a part of international scientific gatherings, the Executive Committee arranged delightful excursions to nearby points during the sessions of the Congress and an extended tour for five days after the Congress. These excursions will always be remembered and they certainly proved of great interest and value in acquainting the delegates with some of the scenic beauties of Canada's Pacific Coast province and the tremendous progress Canada has made in her agricultural and industrial undertakings.

Some of the most important industrial and agricultural undertakings visited were: The Sullivan Concentrator of the Canadian Mining & Smelting Company; The Trail Smelter; The Chemical & Fertilizer Plants at Trail; The Hydro-Electric Development along the Kootenay River; The Oil Field at Turner Valley; Fraser "Mills," etc.

Altogether 26 Resolutions were passed at the final general meeting of the Congress. All of them have both "direct and indirect bearing" in China as one of the largest countries bordering the Pacific.

These resolutions represented eagerness on the part of distinguished scientific men who had come together to study their common problems, to meet the new and difficult problems of the Pacific; and to obtain the intelligent cooperation of every nation in working out the most satisfactory solution. For example, Section 4 of Resolution 25 provides: "That part of the native forest on the island of Hainan, China, the only portion of the coast region where the original forest cover remains, should be set aside as a national park."

Nanking, August 19, 1933.

Y. W. C. A. Holds National Convention in Shanghai

The third national convention of the Young Women's Christian Association of China opened at Shanghai University, Aug. 22. In addition to the delegates from local associations, fraternal delegates from other national organizations and guests from abroad, many Shanghai friends of the association were present. Mrs. C. C. Chen, chairman of the National Committee, presided.

The city associations represented are: Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan. Chefoo, Changsha, Wuchang, Nanking, Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong and Chengtu. Two new city associations, Hankow and Taiyuanfu, organized within the past year, have sent delegates, as have also Swatow, Amoy and Chungking, where there are groups of women working toward the organization of local associations. Among the guests are those representing the Y. W. C. A.'s in other countries: Miss Marianne Mills, offical representative of the World's Committee, Geneva, Switzerland. Miss Sarah S. Lyon from the Y.W.C.A. of the United States, and Miss A. M. Moncrief, representing the Y.W. C.A. of New Zealand.

Dispute Over Baptist School at Kaifeng Still Unsettled

The dispute over the control of the Chi Pien School of the Southern American Baptist Mission, founded in Kaifeng twenty years ago by the late Dr. W. E. Sallee, between the Chinese brethren and the Rev. W. W. Lauton, Dr. Sallee's successor, has not yet been settled. Last winter a representative of the American Consulate at Hankow proceed to Kaifeng to mediate in the dispute. As a result of this intervention, the Chinese Christians had promised to return the school property to the mission by the middle of July, while in the meantime a special committee should be organized, including both Chinese and foreigners, to consult on the question of how the school should be continued. The dispute has so far not been settled and Rev. Lauton, and some others of the mission, recently returned from Kuling and made an attempt to take back the mission school property by forceful measures. The Chinese Christians are attempting to carry on the school for the period of the coming term.

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Through tickets are issued and passenger's baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peping-Liaoning Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peping-Hankow Railway and with the Peping-Suiyuan Railway and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Superintendent of Transportation.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Owing to the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, tickets are only sold to Shanhaikwan where the Peping-Liaoning Railway crosses the Great Wall. The Chinese Government Railways assume no responsibility for transportation or safety of passengers beyond Shanhaikwan.

Peping-Liaoning Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

65-599

Government Asked to Probe Disposal of Public Contributions

In connection with the case of mysterious disappearance of the public contributions for the support of Chinese Volunteers in Manchuria, the Shanghai Investigation Committee, recently organised by the various civic organizations here, dispatched a telegram to the Central Government on August 16, urging an official injuiry into the affair. The telegram states that while the contributions made by Chinese compatriots both in China and abroad totalled from $20 to $30 millions, General Ma Chan-shan only received a little over $1,700,000 and General Li Tu, barely $73,000. Although the civic organizations in Shanghai have appointed an Investigation Committee to clear up the matter, this step is only an indication of public indignation. The messages urges that official action should be taken to investigate into the case and find out those who misappropriate the missing funds.

In the meantime, the Association for the Relief of Chinese Volunteers in Manchuria has also sent a telegram to the Government, requesting that a special commissioner be appointed to inquire into the case and suggesting that the Control Yuan should be ordered to undertake the investigation.

General Chu Ching-lan, a well-known relief worker, who has become the target of attack in the present agitation over the affair, has likewise wired the Government, petitioning the dispatch of a special commissioner to make an official inquiry into the case instead of leaving the whole matter in the hands of the public bodies.

In order to ascertain the total amount of the patriotic contributions from Chinese communities abroad, the various Overseas Chinese Associations will be notified by the Shanghai Investigation Committee to send a list of their contributions made since the Mukden Outbreak on September 18, 1931. General Chu Ching-lan will also be requested to forward a list of the contributions received by him from the Overseas Chinese Associations for comparison.

General Li Tu, former Commander-in-Chief of the Kirin Volunteers, has issued another statement, making further charges against General Chu Ching-lan. General Li declared that General Chu never sent any clothing to the Kirin troops, although he had promised to do so, but actually had made 40,000 fur-coats for General Tang Yu-lin. Further, General Li said that General Chu had established a bank in Jehol with the contributed funds and attempted to establish his own influence with the contributions. Concluding, General Li urged General Chu to make a detailed account regarding the disposal of the contributed funds, as none of the volunteer leaders seemed to have been much benefited by the public subscriptions in their struggle against the Japanese aggression.

Stressing the importance that General Chu Ching-lan should publish a detailed account of the disposal of the contributions for the Northeastern Volunteers for the sake of both himself and the cause of national salavation, the *Shun Pao* in an editorial on August 18 urged that the Government should also take an interest in the affair, if not assume direct responsibility for making inquiries. But there is one point, the paper pointed out, the Government should bear in mind, that is, the contributions had not been raised entirely by the Chinese people at home, but large sums had been contributed by Chinese communities abroad and by foreign well-wishers of China. If the names of these contributors and the amounts they contributed are made public, it might cause them inconvenience. Therefore, there might be a necessity for maintaining secrecy in this respect, but the people responsible for the missing of the funds should not be permitted to get away with this excuse.

Paying a high tribute to the President of Czecho-Slovakia, Dr. Masaryk, for his devotion and personality in connection with his cause for restoring the independence of his native country, a leading article of the *Peiping Morning Post* on August 16 deplored the lack of leadership in China and commented that China had not been blessed with a single leader who can measure up to his standards and exemplifies him in conduct. Referring to the charges made by General Ma Chan-shan and General Li Tu against General Chu Ching-lan in connection with the disappearance of the public contributions for the support of the Northeastern Volunteers, the article expressed the opinion that General Chu is a good man, but lacks the qualities of leadership which make him unfit to handle big affairs. While emphasising the importance and necessity of a thorough investigation into the affair, the paper pointed out that those who are agitating for an investigation into the accounts of the contributions might have an axe to grind themselves and purposely magnify the affair. For the sake of the good name of all those concerned, the paper suggested, the charges of embezzlement should be sifted to the bottom. Concluding, the paper commented:

"In the light of the past records of Generals Ma Chan-shan and Li Tu, there is no reason to believe that they deliberately trumped up these charges against General Chu in order to traduce the veteran famine relief worker. On the other hand we have great faith in the personal integrity of General Chu. Nevertheless, there were many intermediate persons between General Chu and Generals Ma and Li before the patriotic contributions reached the two Volunteer Commanders, hence it is possible that while the principals are free from blame, the agents of both sides may have committed the offenses alleged. For the good reputation of the principals, a thorough investigation is necessary and imperative."

According to a latest telegram from Nanking on August 22, the Executive Yuan at its meeting on that day took official action in regarding to the disposal of the relief funds for the Northeastern refugees by Gen. Ching-lan and decided that Gen. Chu should be ordered to submit a detailed account of the disbursement of the funds.

Judah Ezra May Receive Heavy Sentence

Recent San Francisco messages stated that the District Attorney would recommend that Judah Ezra should be sentenced to a maximum seventeen years' imprisonment in the penitentiary in addition to a heavy monetary fine for his connection with his narcotic activities. Judah Ezra already has been sentenced to deportation from the United States, upon the completion of any prison sentence which may be given him. Having become an American citizen, his brother Isaac Ezra, also involved in his brother's operations, is not subject to deportation.

The judgment rendered by the second Special District Court a year ago giving Tsao Yu-ming, former commissioner of foreign affairs of Yunnan province, three years' imprisonment and $5,000 fine for running a morphine plant in the Shanghai French Concession was upheld by the Supreme Court in Nanking last week.

Isaac Ezra Has Financial Troubles

Isaac Ezra, who is awaiting sentence in the United States district court in San Francisco on a charge of violating the narcotic laws, is also faced with financial difficulties. He had mortgaged one of his apartment buildings for U.S. $55,000, which when put at forced sale brought only $9,899. Further property is to be sold to make up the shortage of $45,150.

Opium Sale Versus Opium Suppression

Acting in accordance with a report of the National Opium-suppression Committee, the Executive Yuan, in an order to General Ku Chu-tung, Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government has instructed that the narcotic drugs inspection offices (which are alleged to be engaged in the sale of opium) at Chinkiang, Wusih, Yangchow and Changchow be immediately abolished as they violate the laws and ordinances relating to opium-suppression.

Poles Accused in Fake Narcotic Deal

The case in which two Poles, Ramouel Vinsky and Vladislas Chepansky, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment and fined $400 each by the Shanghai Second District Court a month ago on charges of narcotic smuggling and of attempted fraud, came before the Third Branch Kiangsu High Court on appeal end of last week. Evidence showed that the accused had offered to deliver heroin, but when the police opened a sample tin they found the contents to be an imitation.

Fines amounting to about Yen 5,000,000 were levied on a gang of smugglers of morphine and other narcotics by Judge Onishi of the Osaka Appeal Court on August 15. The culprits smuggled a great amount of narcotics from Germany during the period of five years from 1927.

Who's Who in China

Hsiung Yu-yang, veteran revolutionalist and Government official; born at Nanchang, Kiangsi, 1868; founder and president of the Hsin Yuan High School and Hsin Yuan College in Kiangsi; Commissioner of Education of Kiangsi; proctor of Peking Government University; member of Kiangsi Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Reconstruction of Kiangsi; now member of Control Yuan of the National Government and member of the Supervisory Committee of the Provincial Party Headquarters of Kiangsi; address: Control Yuan, Nanking.

Hsiung Yu-yang
熊育錫字純如

熊育錫字純如，江西南昌人，現年六十五歲，以創辦江西私立心遠中學校及心遠大學校，提倡實學，鼓吹革命，名重於世。歷充江西省教育司司長，北京大學學監，江西省政府委員及江西省建設廳廳長等職，現任中央監察院委員及江西省黨部監察委員

National Child Welfare Association Publishes Report

The National Child Welfare Association at 20 Museum Road, Shanghai, has just published a report on the fourth year of its good work on children, covering the peried of July 1931 to Dec. 1932. During the year, the Association, besides conducting its own program in various parts of China also particpated in flood and war relief work, as the disastrous flood and the Japanese invasion of Manchuria occurred in the same year and caused much suffering to the children in the afflicted areas. The work of the Association is classified under four categories; 1. Legal protection; the safeguarding of children's rights; 2. Welfare Homes, the care of dependent children; 3. Child Hygiene and Health; 4. Child Study and Parental Education; and 5. Social Education: the arousing of a national sentiment for the rights of children and their protection. The Association is headed by Dr. H. H. Kung, the President, while Jabin Hsu is the General Secretary.

U. S. Leads in China Trade

The United States, for three years in succession has held the lead in total trade with China and other parts of the Far East. Statistics recently published by the Chinese Customs show that during the first six months of this year, a total of 20.3 per cent of China's imports came from the United States and 18.51 per cent of her exports went to that country. In total trade with China, Japan held second place and Great Britain third. Petroleum products, tobacco, raw cotton and lumber are the four products that run the import totals to such high figures. Raw cotton (short staple), egg products, hides, furs, peanuts and peanut oil, silks, tea, wool and antinomy comprise the bulk of China's exports to the United Stated.

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Men and Events

Leo Shen has been appointed executive secretary to Tsing Hua University at Peiping.

The China Engineering Society will hold its annual meeting at the Wu-Han University at Wuchang Aug. 28.

Chang Kia-ngau, Governor of the Bank of China, accompanied by Madame Chang, are making a brief tour to Japan.

The death occurred at Tokyo, August 14 of Dr. Frederick Starr, Professor in the University of Chicago, and a noted anthropologist.

The report that Liu Chun-chi, vice-minister of foreign affairs, has tendered his resignation, was denied by authorities in a recent telegram from Nanking.

Regulations governing the establishment of the Fukien Provincial Bank were adopted at a recent meeting of the Fukien Provincial Government Committee.

The Chinese delegation to the World Christian Alliance Conference in Japan sailed from Shanghai for Batavia Aug. 22. The conference will open on Sept. 6.

One naval-officer was killed and two seriously wounded when a shell back-fired from a gun during a target practice on board the Chinese gunboat *Chuyu* outside Woosung Aug. 21.

Mrs. Orramel Hinckley Gulick celebrated her hundredth birthday in Honolulu on August 8. Mrs. Gulick in her earlier years was one of the pioneer missionaries in Japan, where she lived for 21 years.

Count de Martel, French Ambassador in Tokyo and the dean of the diplomatic corps, who has been appointed High Commissioner of Syria, departed from Tokyo Aug. 20 for Paris via Siberia.

Preparatory work has been started in connection with the development of the recently-discovered goldfields at Balakhtinsk in Western Siberia. A camp for the accommodation of 500 miners is now under construction.

Mrs. Mary Xavier obtained a decree of divorce from Norman F. Xavier, Shanghai district manager of the Texas Corporation, at Reno, Nevada, Aug. 19 on the grounds of cruelty.

The 20-ton ketch *Taimoshan*, manned by five officers of the British Navy, which left Hongkong on May 30 en route to England via the Panama Canal, arrived in Alaska from Japan Aug. 20.

M. Bogomoloff, the Soviet Ambossader, called on Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Nanking Aug. 16. It is understood that the question of a Sino-Soviet Non-Aggression Treaty was discussed.

Chen Kung-po, Minister of Industry, proceeded to Tientsin during the week. It is understood that, during his visit in the North, Minister Chen will proceed to Tangshan to inspect the Kailan Mines.

The committee in charge of making preparations for the forthcoming National Athletic Meet decided that nobody shall be allowed to use English throughout the meeting.

Prince Carl of Sweden, nephew of King Gustav, who arrived in Japan on June 22 from America, will sail on the s.s. *Empress of Canada* from Kobe on August 27 for Shanghai en route home. The Swedish community will entertain the Prince during his brief stay here.

The Soviet Consulate-General in Shanghai will start to function on September 1. The Shanghai office of the Soviet Ambassador at Sinza Road was closed on August 10 and will formally move into the new Consulate on the above date.

George Bronson Rea, American advisor to the Manchukuo government, was scheduled to leave Yokohama on August 24 on the *Tatsuta Maru*, for the United States, where he will engage in propaganda work in favor of Japan.

Notification that "returns must be filed by September 30, instead of October 31," as earlier indicated, was issued during the week by Miss A. Viola Smith, registrar, China Trade Act, to American corporations functioning under provisions of said act. The change in tax returns as set forth in the United States Revenue Act of 1932 has been occasioned by the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Armed bandits appeared at Kuantien station, on the southern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, in eastern Anhwei Aug. 20. They were subsequently dispersed by cavalry summoned from a garrison post two miles away.

The Central Bureau of Factory Inspection, established by the Ministry of Industry, was formally inaugurated at Nanking Aug. 15. Li Ping-heng, Director of the Labor Department of the Ministry, has been appointed in concurrent charge of the new organ.

A Japanese salvage company has started operations at Port Arthur to inspect the hulk of the Russian battleship *Petropavlovsk*, which was one of the warships sunk by the Japanese during the Russo-Japanese war. There is supposed to be a large gold hoard in the hulk.

Two American feature films—"International House" and "Bad Company"—have been condemned by the Shanghai Police Censor Board during the month of July. The first mentioned is alleged to depict Chinese life in a disparaging manner.

A partial eclipse of the sun took place Aug. 21. At Shanghai it was visible from 1.10 to 2.50 p.m. It was visible in China generally, but not as far north as Peiping. Little interest was manifested in the phenomenon.

The Chinese National State Lottery will hold another drawing Oct. 31. Altogether 500,000 tickets are being issued, the same as for the drawing held July 31. However, the tickets of a face value of ten dollars are divided into ten coupons of $1 each thus widening the scope of possible purchasers.

Two hundred and fifty United States Marines, to be stationed at the Fourth Marine headquarters, arrived on the *U. S. S. Chaumont* in Shanghai last week. After a trip north, the *Chaumont* will return and take several hundred Marines, whose term has expired back to the United States.

President Roosevelt Aug. 19 reappointed William T. Collins, clerk of the United States District court in Shanghai. Mr. Collins was recently appointed court clerk but since that time the court had been removed from the jurisdiction of the State Department and placed under the Department of Justice, so a second appointment was necessary.

Eu Yan Sang, a retired Straits tin and rubber magnate, has completed a magnificent mansion on the slope of a bluff overlooking Repulse Bay, near Hongkong. He is stated to be many times a millionaire. A recent *United Press* message from Hongkong stated that Mr. Eu, who is 57 years of age, has a wife, 24 children, ranging from three to past 30, and many concubines.

A joint petition recommending an increase in the import duties on foreign rice and wheat was recently submitted to the Central authorities by the Provincial Governments of Hunan, Hupeh, Honan, Anhwei and Kiangsi. The message argued that owing to the importation of foreign cereals the Chinese rice market has become stagnant.

Gen. Huang Fu, Chairman of the Peiping Political Readjustment Commission, arrived at Nanking Aug. 18 from Kiangsi where he has had a long conference with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek on the North China situation. Gen. Huang was received by personal representatives of both President Lin Shen and Wang Ching-wei upon his arrival.

A riot took place among the inmates of the District Court detention house at Foochow Aug. 19. The prisoners, after breaking down the prison gates and wounding one of the guards, escaped. An alarm was immediately raised and search parties organized, and as a result over ten were recaptured. Many of the prisoners were still at large at last reports.

When the No. 14 passenger-train bound for Haichow, on the Lung-Hai Railway, was approaching Yungyang station one night last week a gang of about ten armed robbers boarded it. A scuffle ensued between the outlaws and the railway-guards in which two of the latter were fatally wounded and the others disarmed. The bandits were driven off before they were able to do any looting.

Ths Ministry of Communications, in an order issued last week to the factory at Shanghai operated by the Ministry for the manufacture of telegraph apparatus and equipment, instructs that the factory be immediately closed and its affairs wound up by the end of this month. The suddenness of the action is attributed to dissatisfaction with the factory adminis tration.

Owing to the general business depression throughout the world and the anti-Chinese boycott movement in several countries more than 270,000 Chinese returned from abroad last year, according to an estimate made by the Customs Administration. About 130,000 Chinese went abroad during the same period.

There has been no progress lately in connection with the question of Council control of factories in the Settlement on account of the summer vacation of the members of the Shanghai Municipal Council, according to O. K. Yui, Secretary-General of the Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai.

The Shanghai City Chamber of Commerce, in a petition to the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government, requests that representations be made to the Shanghai Telephone Company (International Settlement) for the immediate abolition of the 5-cent toll on telephone calls between the Chinese city and the Foreign Settlements.

Sixty persons were killed and about two hundred injured as a result of an express-train being derailed on the Kiukiang-Nanchang Railway near the Hsinchi station Aug 20. The calamity is attributed to the carelessness of the railway workers, a few of whom, according to the *Sun Wen Pao*, were executed immediately after the incident.

A recent Geneva message stated that Mr. Rajchman, Director of the Health Organization of the League of Nations, will leave Europe for China Aug. 17. In acordance with the arrangement made with the League for greater technical collaboration, Dr. Rajchman has been appointed as the League's chief representative in China to assist in co-ordinating the various constructive programs.

Adam Shishlo, the 22-year-old son of Dr. A. A. Shishlo, of Shanghai, of Polish nationality, was deported from Tsingtao recently because of indignities heaped on Mr. Bogomoloff, the Soviet Ambassador. Young Shishlo August 2 went to the boarding house where the Soviet Ambassador was staying and demanded in loud tones of the proprietor why he had given rooms to the envoy, whom he described in grossly insulting terms. M. Bogomolov brought the incident to the attention of the Mayor of Tsingtao, Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, who immediately issued orders for young Shishlo's arrest.

Ray G. Marshall, representative of the *United Press* at Shanghai, is shortly to be transferred to Tokyo to take the place of Miles W. Vaughn who is returning to the United States on vacation. John R. Morris, representative of the *United Press* in Mexico City, will take over the work in Shanghai after Mr. Marshall's departure for Tokyo. The transfers are scheduled to take place before the end of the year.

Twelve alleged kidnappers recently brought back to Shanghai from Tientsin were charged before the Second District Court last week. The head of the gang is a former Chinese broker in gold exchange. There are also a high Chinese ex-military officer, a former school president from Tientsin, and a dental surgeon. A sing-song girl is also among the band. Among the crimes charged to this gang are the kidnapping of a five-year-old son of Kou Tse-tseng, an ex-general of Yunnan province, from a Chinese school in the French Concession June 1, 1932. The boy was later returned on payment of a high ransom. Zeng Yang-ko, a sub-director of the Ningpo Commercial Savings Bank was abducted on Avenue Edward VII November 19 while Zeng was on his way home. Mr. Zeng was also released after payment of ransom.

Following the suppression of dancing halls by the Peiping municipal authorities and the arrest of a number of Chinese dancing girls by the police the dancing girls of all the cabarets in Peiping issued a joint manifesto Aug. 1 strongly protesting against their suppression. The proclamation issued by the Peiping Municipal Government ranking dancing girls as prostitutes is denounced by them as a personal insult. Mayor Yuan Liang is at the head of the purity campaign. In a recent proclamation he said that in spite of the police ban on the wearing of strange and fantastic costumes by men or women in public several cases have come under his notice where women appeared in parks, theaters or other amusement places in men's dress or vice versa. If this practice is allowed to continue without interference from the proper authorities, public morals will be seriously compromised, he argues.

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H. O. Tong,
Superintendent of Customs.

A. C. E. Braud,
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CUSTOM HOUSE,
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Chinese Language and Civilization

Careers for Students of Chinese Language and Civilization. Edited by Lewis Hodous. Published by the Chicago University Press. Prices G.$1.00 and G.$.25 (student edition).

This little volume of 65 pages is a study of the possibilities and prospects of students of Chinese language and civilization as a career and is designed to stimulate interest of the American people in affairs and cultures of the East for information and instruction. It was prepared through the American Council of Learned Societies with a foreword by Edward C. Carter and an introduction by Lewis Hodous of the Hartford Seminary Foundation and contains a series of ten articles on various subjects, mainly pertaining to the discussion of the value and importance of the Chinese Civilization among the culture systems of the world. The writers who contributed to the volume include a number of well-known authorities in their special fields of study and research, among whom are: Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attache to China; Nathaniel Peffer, writer and author; Kenneth S. Latourette of Yale University; Arthur W. Hummel of the U. S. Library of Congress; Y. C. Mei, formerly Director of the Chinese Educational Mission in Washington; Charles C. Gardner of American Council of Learned Societies and several others. The subjects dealt with in the book cover a rather wide range, but all the writers seem to have arrived at the same conclusion that Chinese civilization offers a very attractive, interesting and instructive field of research and has much in store for the West to learn.

Due to various reasons, largely historical, geographical and linguistic, China has been little understood and much misrepresented in the West. It is true that some scholars in the West have acquired a deep knowledge of Chinese culture and shown appreciation for its profundity and richness, but their number is very negligible. The masses in general have no more concrete idea about China than a mere name and a big spot in the world Atlas. With the steady shortening of distance through the development of international communications and the consequent shrinking of the world, a knowledge and understanding between and among the nations as a means of cooperation becomes increasingly paramount. The key to a first-hand knowledge and understanding of a foreign people, its character and problems as yet still lies in the medium of language. China as a country containing one-fourth of human race of the world, if for no other reason, deserves such an understanding on the part of the West and for this reason alone, the study of Chinese language will be of value and importance.

Further, aside from cultural and political reasons, the vast economic interests which the Western Nations have developed in China, would make a knowledge of China and its language a necessity. In the past, there had been an erroneous impression that the language and mentality of China contain mysteries inaccessible to all but the most determined of the Western scholars, but as pointed out by E. C. Carter, the situation has changed and with the facilities now offered, the Chinese language can be pursued with equal success as any other language in the world, if the requisite time and energy are spent. Discussing the matter in a practical way, Mr. Arnold in his article states that the American businessman in China who knows Chinese language will have a remarkable advantage over his competitor. The country is opening up in such a way, he explains, it becomes necessary for the foreigner who sell his goods to the Chinese or purchase Chinese goods for export, to come into contact with increasingly larger numbers of Chinese trading public.

In view of these considerations, cultural, political or otherwise, the study of the Chinese language on the part of the American people would greatly help to promote understanding between China and America. For this reason, the efforts of the American Council of Learned Societies and the Institute of Pacific Relations in this respect deserve every encouragement.

C. H. H.

The Unsuccessful Campaigns Against the Bolsheviks

The White Armies of Russia. George Stewart: The MacMillan Company, New York. Price G.$4.00.

The Communist regime in Russia has so successfully eliminated all opposition within the borders of the U. S. S. R. that the world is prone to forget the struggle of various White Russian leaders to stem the spread of Bolshevism. Yet from 1917 to 1920 sizable campaigns were carried on in various parts of the old Imperial Empire which, at times, enjoyed full prospects of success.

Authentic accounts of the individual campaigns have hitherto been published in the form of memoirs of the leaders, or eye-witness accounts of the more observant participants. It has, however, been left to George Stewart to summarize and compress into one volume the dramatic story of all the anti-Bolshevist military efforts. With rare narrative skill, and an accuracy of detail that bespeaks careful study and research, Mr. Stewart tells the story of the efforts of Yudenich on the Baltic front, of Deniken and Wrangel in the Crimea, of Ungern-Sternberg and Kolchak in Siberia. The failure of the cause for which these men fought in no wise lessens the drama and heroism of their exploits.

The book is liberally illustrated and contains a series of military situation maps which greatly facilitate the comprehension of the campaigns. The volume bridges a gap in contemporary history which has been too long neglected. Any political or military movement which results in the exile of 1,000,000 human beings deserves more than passing attention.

E. F. C.

Only Five Per Cent Lies

One-Arm Sutton. By F. A. Sutton. William Heinemann, Ltd. London, 1933.

In this book Major-General Sutton, one-time adviser to the late Chang Tso-lin, tells mainly of his Far Eastern adventures among the "Chinks" and "Russkies," as he courteously refers to his erstwhile hosts and paymasters. In the early part of the book he briefly sketches his career before coming to the East, and explains that he lost his right hand through his habit, while in the trenches, of catching hand-grenades thrown by the enemy and pitching them back again. It is not made clear whether this is a part of the five per cent or the ninety-five per cent of the story. Sutton told his publishers, as is stated frankly in the blurb on the wrapper, that his tales are "95% true." After all, the book contains enough trivialities to make it possible that 95 per cent is more or less in accordance with facts.

Sutton saw the European war from the viewpoint of "professional men, bankers, builders, clerks" who received officer's commissions. Because of this viewpoint he is able to make the asinine statement that "I daresay there is not a man—unless he is grievously wounded and crippled—who survived the war, and is sorry for the experience." Sutton was in a most favored position. "I tested guns over there, and my trench-mortars, used on the Boche, drew his fire. The boys along the line had to bear the brunt of retaliation. I was usually well away by this time, stirring up new hornets' nests." Great fun for Sutton, apparently.

Another side-light on the man is shown by his coming as a private trader, into a Russian town where a battle is going on between White and Red forces, where Sutton found what seemed to be a safe spot from which he could shoot at the Reds, "since the Whites represented law and order." It is striking testimony to the leniency of the Soviet authorities that when this killer from ambush was actually in their hands, they not only let him go unharmed but permitted him to make considerable money out of them. The most idiotic statement he makes is probably the one about the Soviet Minister of Education who " could neither read nor write."

Probably the only interesting observation he makes, in reference to the Russians, is one which hardly seems to be Sutton's own: "A lifetime of moral training had to be thrown into the discard in dealing with them. They neither understood nor respected abstract honor, self-sacrifice, charity." Which, coming from a man who enjoys shooting other men from a safe refuge, and wanders about China as a foreign war-profiteer in the country making money out of helping Chinese warlords kill other Chinese, is pretty good.

As regards China, persons who have read Chinese history and never heard of Sutton will be surprised to learn how important the man was. He admits it himself. When Wu Pei-fu turned down the adventurer, the warlord "little thought that three years later, in his final test of strength with Chang Tso-lin, the War Lord of the North, these same guns built by the same insignificant foreigner would defeat and crush his army of five hundred thousand men. Because of this weapon he would be a fugitive. . . " Some historians have thought that Feng Yu-hsiang's defection had something to do with Wu's defeat in 1924, when Chang's army had almost no real fighting. But from Sutton's story it was not Feng, but Sutton, who decided things. Furthermore, during the period when Sutton "became Chang Tso-lin's Chief of Staff and Director of Munitions," Chang "not only defeated his rival, the great Wu Pei-fu, but conquered the whole of China save only the southern provinces in the vicinity of Canton." Which, like the previous quotation, is apparently to be included in the five per cent.

Sutton brings his book to a close with his first interview with Chang Tso-lin. We await with bated breath the story of his five years with the "Extraordinary Man," which will undoubtedly shed new light—ninety-five per cent true—on the rather brief history of the Fengtien ascendancy.

H. H.

READERS of *The China Weekly Review* who may be interested in obtaining copies of any books which have been reviewed in these columns, may obtain them by sending their orders in care of *The Review*....If obtainable in Shanghai the books will be mailed immediately at retail prices prevailing in Shanghai, plus postage, or if not obtainable here, they will be ordered from the publishers abroad. Send orders or inquiries to Book Editor, *The China Weekly Review*, 38 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

Philippines Will Hold Plebiscite on Independence Issue

The Philippines Legistature has decided to conduct a plebiscite on the Hawes-Cutting Independence Bill which grants freedom to the Philippine Islands after a ten-year probationary period.

The action was taken after two previous caucuses had failed to produce an agreement. It represents a victory for the faction that supports the Senate President, Manuel Quezon, who has contended that the Hawes-Cutting measure does not grant full independence because it permits the United States to retain military and naval reserves there after the Islands go under their own rule.

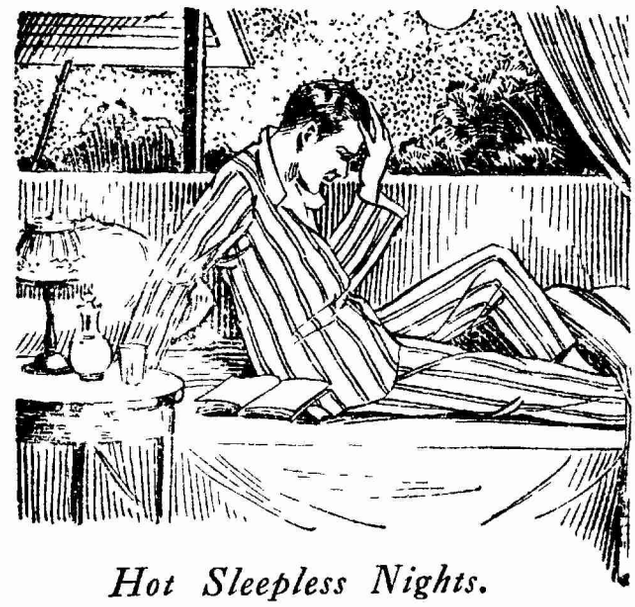
General Emilio Aguinaldo, Filipino patriot and leader of an unsuccessful insurrection against the United States soon after the Spanish-American war, opposed a plebiscite, declaring that it was the desire of the United States Congress to have the Insular Legislature or an especially elected national convention pass on the Independence Bill.

China Realty Co. Receives Refund from China Merchants S. N. Co.

All agreements and contracts regarding the loan of Tls. 30,000,000 by the China Realty Company and others to the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company have been cancelled and the advance of Tls. 700,000 on account has been repaid, according to information emanating from the company end of last week.

China Merchants S. N. Co. Desires to Take Over Kinleeyuen Wharf

The China Merchants S. N. Co. is negotiating with Societe des Mission Etrangers to secure possession of the Kinleeyuen Wharf, Nantao, one of the most valuable Bund properties. The wharf figured prominently in a dispute in October, 1929, when the shipping firm, lessees of the property, were involved in financial difficulties and failed to pay the rent falling due.



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No wonder you feel fit for nothing the next morning. And as this state of affairs continues the condition of your nerves gets worse. There is nothing which so quicly results in nervous breakdown as insomnia. In itself, insomnia is a symptom of weakening nerves. In all nerve troubles, the successful treatment must first restore the blood stream. It is from the blood that the nerves receive their nourishment. Therefore sufferers from insomnia, neurasthenia, neuritis, bad dreams, abnormal fears and other nerve troubles should start taking

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

In all hot countries this old and genuine blood and nerve tonic is a special favourite. The heat imposes a strain on the strongest nerves and everyone at some period needs a course of tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the unrivalled blood-creating nerve restorative.

For Insomnia, Neurasthenia, and all Ailments Resulting from Blood Impoverishment.

Physical Weakness	Depression
Dyspepsia	Loss of appetite
Back pains	Aching muscles
Rheumatism	Sciatica
Malaria	Women's ailments.

For 50 years they have stood the test

THEY MUST BE GOOD.

THE PAN-PACIFIC CULTURAL ASSOCIATION

Has reprinted for general distribution in pamphlet form the treatice by the late B. H. Chamberlain, Emeritus Professor of Japanese and Philology at the Imperial University of Tokyo, entitled,

"THE CREATION OF A NEW RELIGION"

The pamphlet contains in its 10 pages a complete exposition and analysis of Shintoism and Empire-worship, regarding which the world is now beginning to hear so much along with the so-called doctrines of Pan-Asianism and Asiatic Monroe Doctrine.

Price, including postage, 30-cents a copy. Orders sent to *The China Weekly Review* will be forwarded to the publishers for execution immediately.

65-605

Eastern Chinese Republic to Build Up Strong Army

According to advices received in Harbin the authorities of the Eastern Chinese Republic, which was recently organized by the Chinese Volunteers in Eastern Kirin, are bending their energy on building up a strong army for the new State. As a result of the representation of the delegates of the new State sent to Soviet Russia, the latter (according to correspondence in the *Central China Daily News*) has agreed to give the new Republic all assistance possible. Aside from sending experts to give technical aid to the new Government, including the training of the army and the organization of the Government, the Soviet Government has given more than 30,000 rifles and other war material which the Volunteers left behind in Soviet territory at the time of their evacuation from Manchuria last year.

General Hishikari on arriving at Dairen Aug. 20 made a statement in the course of which he said: "In order to establish a permanent good-will between Manchukuo and Japan, a great sacrifice was made by Japan by her withdrawal from the League of Nations which refused to extend recognition ot the new State. An Imperial Rescript was promulgated soon after her withdrawal from the League, in which Japan made a declaration of her intention to cherish and protect the steady growth of Manchukuo at all hazards."

Mr. Minagawa, Vice Minister of Justice, is scheduled to leave Tokyo Aug. 27 on a ten days' tour of inspection of the judicial system in Manchukuo. He is expected to see Cheng Hsiao-hsu, the Prime Minister, Feng Hanching, the Minister of Justice and other leading officials of Manchukuo.

The Japanese newspapers in Dairen Aug. 18 published a report that two battleships, one allegedly American and the other a two-masted foreign warship, were cruising in Dairen waters on August 16 without diplomatic notice. Japanese naval men said that probably the ships trespassed unintentionally.

Increased Import of Building Materials

A marked increase in the importation of building materials and railroad equipment into Manchuria is reported. During July, a gain of 72 per cent, compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, was registered in the importation of lumber, rail sleepers, cement, bricks and rolling-stock.

A coal mining company with a capital of Yen 16,000,000 is to be formed by the Manchukuo Government and the South Manchuria Railway Company, each holding an equal share.

According to the *Harbin Times*, three Russians have discovered a rich gold-bearing area in the Sungari basin, 20 miles from Tangshan.

According to the investigations carried on by the Economic Investigation Commission of the South Manchuria Railway Company, about 40 cent increase in Manchurian agricultural products as compared with the output of last year is now definitely assured for this year.

The system of collecting duties in advance from Chinese junks entering the port of Dairen was abolished August 18. This system was inaugurated in September 15 last year in order to control smuggling operations, but was found to be detrimental to the port's shipping.

Ichiro Goto, former chief of the meteorological observatory, of the Chosen Government-General, has taken up his new post as the first chief of the Manchukuo Meteorological Observatory.

Manchukuo Extrality to End in 1935

The Manchukuo and Japanese Extraterritoriality Commission has decided to abolish the regime in Manchukuo on September 1, 1935. The extrality rights to be abolished include the consular courts, administrative rights in the S.M.R. territory, and special privileges regarding taxation and commerce.

A census taken by the Kwantung Army Headquarters on June 20 reveals that Japanese population in Manchuria in the last two years has increased by 44.398 during this period. Including the small towns in the railway zones and the interior parts of the country, it is estimated that the Japanese and Korean population has increased by more than 130,000. This, the Army claims, is equal to the increase during the 10-year period preceeding the Manchurian imbroglio.

At the Aug. 16 session of the Japan-Manchuria Economic Conference held at Dairen, one of the resolutions submitted by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce proposes to establish a special organ for guiding and unifying public opinion concerning Japan-Manchukuo economy and for drafting and studying concrete plans for economic cooperation between the two countries. In order to make the organ authoritative it is proposed that the plans drawn up by it should be adopted by the Governments of both countries as far as it is practically possible.

French Order Coral Islands Stamped on Official Maps

A recent *United Press* telegram stated that instruction have been given the French navy and to school-book publishers to stamp the five small islands and a coral reef in the China Sea about 400 miles west of the Philippines on maps in the name of France. This occupation of hitherto unclaimed territory is the first expansion of any colonial empire since the world war. Lying halfway between the Philippines and Indo-China at 10 degrees N., 133 degeees E., these islands were anybody's property but after the United States, China, Japan, Great Britain and Holland failed to do anything about it, the French Government decided in 1930 to take possession.

The Japanese Charge d'Affaires at Paris, presented an explanatory communication to France on August 19 objecting to the French occupation of the islands between Indo-China and the Philippines. The Japanese Note was the result of investigations made by Dr. Thomas Baty of the Foreign Office and Dr. Sakutaro Tachi, professor of the Imperial University.

A recent *Rengo* message stated that the Japanese reply emphasized that these islands were not only inhabited by Japanese, but enterprises were laurched by them as long ago as 1917, and in the light of international law the French claim to the islands is unjustified.

Maps showing the exact location of the small islands in the south China Sea, recently occupied by the French have been received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from the Chinese Consul-General in Manila. The islands, according to the charts, are 20 li (about 7 miles) south of the Hsisha Archipelago, which is admittedly part of Chinese territory. The Consul says there are only seven islands in the group and not nine as reported.

Further Protests Against French Occupation of Coral Islands

Tang Shao-yi in a recent interview expressed a fear that since the French have occupied the Coral Islands, France or Japan may vie for the occupation of the Sisha Islands which are under Chinese flag and jurisdiction.

Eugene Chen has been instructed by the Southwestern Political Council to initiate negotiations with the French Minister to China in connection with the occupation of nine coral islands by the French Government.

The Chinese Ratepayers' Association of the French Concession in Shanghai addressed a joint telegram to M. Wilden, French Minister to China, deeply deploring the French occupation of the islands in the South Pacific, which they regard as Chinese territory.

French Negotiations With China and Japan

Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Auguste Wilden, the French Minister, were in conference at Nanking last week regarding the application of the Sino-French Treaty annexes covering Annam. With the exception of one point regarding surtaxes, all questions have been agreed upon. The Treaty, which was concluded in 1930, is expected to be ratified by both Governments next month.

The retiring French Ambassador, Count de Martel, in a recent interview recalled that the Japan-Indo-China treaty signed in Paris last year provides for certain free exchanges of goods between Indo-China and Japan. It was declared in Japanese circles in Tokyo that the Japanese attached great importance to the treaty because it was signed at a time of extreme tension in the Far East and was thus taken to indicate the friendly attitude of the French Government in the midst of the Sino-Japanese conflict and Japan's difficulties with the League of Nations.

Under the title "Various Aspects of Japanese action on the Shores of the Pacific," *Le Journal* (Paris) has published an essay whose author, in particular, touches upon the economic questions raised by Japan's action, "The Japansse artisan" says the article, "possesses high commercial qualities and on the markets of Asia he holds a preponderant place. In China and the Philippines he monopolized native customers with a great prejudice to European industrialists and merchants. For 20 years Indo-China, as it is known, had to fence with Japan in order to obtain a commercial convention."

C. E. R. Negotiations Deadlocked

The conference on the Chinese Eastern Railway was resumed Aug. 21 but very little progress was made. The Soviets agreed in principle to the equalization of the powers of the Soviet manager with those of the Manchukuo assistant manager, but rejected the proposal that in future all documents must be signed jointly by the manager and assistant manager. The Soviets also insisted upon practical details of reform being decided by a special commission. Manchukuo was not agreeable, and as there was no way of breaking the deadlock the conference adjourned indefinitely.

The Soviet government has appointed M. Baryshnikov, a member of the board of the State Bank of Soviet Russia, as expert financial adviser to the Soviet delegation negotiating in Tokyo for the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchukuo.

A *United Press* message from Tokyo Aug. 20 stated that Mr. Bogomolov, Soviet Ambassador to China, will renew negotiations with the Chinese Government shortly for conclusion of a military non-aggression pact, according to information received in Japan. It was also reported that the Soviet government had submitted new measures for the pact including non-recognition of Manchukuo.

Railway Building in South China Awaits Decision as to Method of Construction

A recent Nanking message stated that if nothing untoward happens, China may witness the completion of the Chuchow-Lochang section of the Canton-Hankow Railway in 1937. The section between Lo-chang and Shao-chow, one of the most rugged sections of the line, has recently been completed despite the Communist troubles and will be turned over to the railway administration Sept. 1. That section covers a distance of 30 miles. Construction began in 1930. The Ministry of Railways is still undecided as to whether it should build the Chuchow-Lochang section itself or open it for public bidding. Work will commence as soon as that point is decided.

According to information from railway circles, the Shanghai-Nanking Administration has decided to double track the Shanghai-Nansiang and the Nanking-Taipingmen sections of the railway immediately so as to facilitate traffic. The cost for the construction is placed at $1,746,000, which has already been sanctioned by the Railway Ministry.

Shansi Now Builds Its Own Motor Cars

A recent Shansi message to the *China Times* stated that Shansi will not import motor-cars from abroad in future as the Shansi motor-car factory, which was recently established by the Shansi Provincial Government is now able to turn out perfect motor-cars by itself. Up to the present three motor-cars have been built while eight cars are now under construction. The factory is planning to put out twelve cars before the end of this year. With the exception of the motor, which is imported from foreign countries, all other parts of the car are made by the factory. The Rubber tires are purchased from the Chen Chia Keng Rubber Factory. The factory is a part of the former Shansi Arsenal, which was one of the largest and best equipped arsenals in China. The Arsenal has now been converted into a factory for the manufacture of agricultural implements.

Filipinos Help Chinese to Reconstruct Fukien Province

Filipinos and Chinese from the Philipines, rather than Americans, are taking the lead in the economic reconstruction of Fukien, according to D. C. Chuan, Manila businessmen and banker. Mr. Chuan, himself a native of Fukien, upon his return to Manila recently from his old home said that a number of Filipinos have been employed by the provincial government to handle specific problems of educational, agricultural and general economic reform. Foreign engineers and railway and mining experts also have been aiding in the working out of communications and mining problems, the principal aim being the exploitation of extensive coal and iron deposits in the interior.

LATEST INFORMATION

If you are interested in China you must be interested in the latest developments in the following fields:

		In China (Chinese Currency)	Abroad (U.S. Currency)
1.	China's Diplomatic Relations (1931-1932: A Survey) ..... By Minchen T. Z. Tyau	.90	$ -.50 cts.
2.	China's Industrial Development: Its Problems and Prospect ..... By C. L. Nieh.....	.90	„ -.50
3.	Chinese Government Economic Planning and Reconstruction since 1927 ..... By Gideon Chen.....	.90	„ -.50
4.	The Distribution of Population and Land Utilization in China... By W. H. Wong	.90	„ -.50
5.	The Position of China as a Producer of Raw Materials and a Consumer of Manufactured Products ..... By Djang Siao-mei ...	.90	„ -.50
6.	The Present Agrarian Problem in China .... By Chen Han-seng ..	.90	„ -.50
7.	Rural Industries in China ..... By H. D. Fong	.90	„ -.50
8.	Facing Labor Issues in China ..... By C. H. Lowe	$2 70	„ 1.25
9.	Shanghai Industrialization; Report based on investigations of China Institute of Economic and Statistical Research, National Government Directorate General of Budgets, Ministry of Industries, National Tariff Commission, Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs and Chaotung University, by D. K. Lieu	$1.15	„ -.60
10.	Silk Reeling Industry in Shanghai: Based on extensive survey by the China Institute of Economic and Statistical Research, made from May to July, 1931, supplemented by second survey during the same months of 1932, covers quality of silk produced, productive capacity of filiatures, number of reels, etc., by D. K. Lieu	$2.15	„ -.95

These pamphlets ranging from 12 to 200 pages were written by Chinese specialists in their respective lines. They were prepared for presentation at the Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Banff, Canada. Those desiring copies, should send their orders with draft or postal money-order attached to the undersigned.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
38 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai.

Real Estate Review Beyond the Eestern District, by Realty Investment Company

This area is still the center of activity in real estate trading. There is a steady demand for small lots, especially those adjacent to Hungjao Road, and prices are considerably firmer in consequence. This whole area is becoming more and more residential, factories appear infrequently. and these generally within certain defined areas. The increase in vehicular traffic is a sure sign of the popularity of the neighborhood, and the P.W.D. is forced continually to repair the roads. The demand for houses in this area appears to be insatiable. Fresh groups of houses are constantly under construction, and are always let before completion, and very few vacant houses are even offered in the market. It looks as though there will be power along the whole length of the Chungsan Road very shortly.

RECENT SALES

Mow 3.6.6.1. Great Western Road Tls. 50,000.— for the lot.
Mow 23. Jordan Avenue Tls. 11,000.— per mow.
Mow 12.2.0.0. McLeod Road Tls. 2,800.— per mow.
Mow 2.3.0.0. Hungjao Road, Inside lot, Tls. 4,200.— per mow.
Mow 5.200 Hungjao Road Inside lot Tls. 4,450.—per mow.
Mow 8.0.0.0. Hungjao Road Tls. 4,670.— per mow.
Mow 2.500 Tunsin Road Tls. 13,500.— per mow.

Her Tongue Wouldn't Come Out.

The doctor was examining little Mary's tongue. "Put your tongue right out," said the doctor. "More—more than that—all of it."

Little Mary gasped: "But doctor, I can't. It's fastened at the other end."

Parents as well as doctors should examine the children's tongues every now and then. It is a sure guide to the condition of stomach and bowels. If the tongue is not clean, pink and healthy-looking, you should administer Baby's Own Tablets. This splendid laxative has been specially designed for the use of babies and young children up to about seven years of age. Being the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner of specially wide experience with children, Baby's Own Tablets can be used by the most exacting parent with every confidence in their purity, harmlessness and efficacy. The tablets are so pleasant in taste and appearance that there is no difficulty in administering them. Parents in all parts of the world safeguard their little ones from stomach and bowel troubles with Baby's Own Tablets. All chemists can supply you.

ONLY A FEW COPIES LEFT

The *Review* still has on hand a few copies of the following books dealing with Pacific and Far Eastern Affairs:

"Problems of the Pacific" by Bruno Lasker; standard book of reference for those interested in the complicated affairs of the Far East ..... Price M.$15.00

"Symposium on Chinese Culture," by Sophia Chen Zen ..... Price M.$ 7.50

"Essays on the Manchurian Problem," by Shuhsi Hsu ..... Price M.$ 7.50

Add 25-cts. for postage in China or $1.40 if to be mailed abroad.

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The National City Bank of New York, Rates of Exchange

Shanghai, August 23, 1933.

Demand selling rate on America:	U.S. $100=Sh. $355.55
Demand buying rate on America:	U.S.$100=Sh. $351.65
Demand selling rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $ 16.13
Demand buying rate on London:	£1.0.0=Sh. $ 15.86

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market—Firm — Business Done 1,960,000 Shares

August 23, 1933

1932-3 High	1932-3 Low	Div.$ per Sh.	STOCKS	Mon. Aug.21	Tue. Aug.22
13¼	1⅝	—	Adams Express	10¼	10⅜
31	7⅜	.60	Alaska Juneau	27½	27⅞
135	42½	*6.00	Allied Chemical & Dye	133	133¾
97½	29⅝	4.00	American Can	88¾	89⅝
19⅝	2	—	American & Foreign Power	12⅝	13¼
44⅞	5	—	American & Foreign Power 7% Pfd.	26	25½
13⅛	1⅛	—	American & Foreign Power Warr.	8½	8¾
23⅝	1¼	—	American Metal Co.	19⅛	19⅛
42¼	5⅛	—	American Smelting	35⅝	36½
137¾	70¼	9.00	American Telephone & Telegraph	127¼	128½
94¾	44	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	89	89½
43¼	11	1.00	American Waterworks	28⅝	28
22⅞	3	—	Anaconda Copper	17¾	17¾
18⅝	4¼	—	Atlas Corporation	15	15¼
151¾	28¾	2.00	Auburn Automobiles	59	66
87⅞	3⅜	—	Baltimore & Ohio	Mutl.	32⅜
49¼	7¼	—	Bethlehem Steel	40¾	40⅝
43⅛	18	1.60	Borden Company	30⅞	30½
21⅝	3⅜	—	Borg Warner	20¾	20⅝
20⅞	7¼	—	Canadian Pacific Railway	16¼	16¼
103½	16¾	—	Case, J. I.	73⅜	74⅝
47⅞	19	1.40	Chase National Bank	28¼	28¼
52¼	4⅞	2.00	Chesapeake Corp.	51	51½
42⅛	5	—	Chrysler	42⅛	43⅜
28⅛	4¼	.80	Columbia Gas & Electric	19¼	19
7⅝	1⅜	—	Commonwealth & Southern	3⅝	3½
68¾	31½	3.40	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	49	49¼
19½	3⅝	—	Continental Oil	16¾	16¼
80⅝	24¾	3.00	Corn Products	89⅝	89¾
7½	1½	—	Coty Inc.	5¼	5⅛
4⅜	⅞	—	Curtiss Wright Company	3⅝	3⅝
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas Aircraft	15	14¾
63½	23	3.00	Drug Incorporated	46¼	46
85¾	22	2.00	Du Pont de Nemours	77¾	81½
89¾	35¼	3.00	Eastman Kodak	79½	80½
48	5	6%S	Electric Bond & Share	24¾	24⅝
16	2¾	—	Electric Power & Light	9	8¾
10¾	2⅞	—	General Aviation	Unq.	Unq.
30¼	8½	.40	General Electric	24¾	25⅛
40½	19⅝	1.60	General Foods	36⅝	37¾
84¼	7⅜	1.00	General Motors	31½	33½
49½	6⅛	1.00	General Railway Signal	41⅜	41
27⅜	8¼	1.20	Gold Dust	22	21⅞
47½	5¼	—	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	39⅛	39
40	3⅝	—	International Cement	33	33¾
46	10⅝	.60	International Harvester	38	38¼
22	3¼	—	International Nickel	19¾	20⅛
21¾	2⅝	—	International Telephone & Telegraph	16	17
60⅜	10	—	Johns Manville	50½	50
25⅞	4⅞	—	Kennecott	21	21⅜
79⅜	30½	2.40	Lehman Corporation	71	71¼
97¾	34⅛	*4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	94	94
37¾	9	1.00	Loew's: Inc.	32½	34½
25¼	9	1.20	Lorillard P. Co. (Com.)	21¼	21⅞
37⅞	12	1.00	McIntyre Porcupine	33½	33⅞
28⅞	3¼	—	Montgomery Ward	26⅝	26¾
64½	19¾	1.00	National City Bank (bid price)	32¼	31⅝
124⅞	13	—	National Distillers	96½	96½
58½	8¾	—	New York Central	46⅛	47½
43¼	13¾	8%S	North American Company	23⅜	23⅞
96¾	12	2.00	Owens Illinois Glass	79½	79
87	16⅞	2.00	Pacific Gas & Electric	24¾	24⅝
6⅞	1¼	—	Packard Motors	5	5¼
42¼	6½	.50	Pennsylvania Railroad	35¾	37
6⅛	1	—	Penroad Corporation	4	4⅛
17⅞	2	—	Phillips Petroleum	14⅞	15
13½	2⅛	—	Radio Corporation	8¾	9
7¾	1	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	3⅜	3½
50½	26½	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	49⅛	50¼
47	9⅞	—	Sears Roebuck	41¼	41½
11⅝	2½	—	Shell Union	9⅛	8⅞
15½	5¼	—	Socony-Vacuum Corp	12⅞	12⅞
32¾	15¾	2.00	Southern California Edison	21	20¾
34¼	5¼	—	Standard Gas & Electric	15⅞	15¼
41⅛	19⅞	1.00	Standard Oil Co., of N. Jersey	38⅜	38
28⅝	9¼	1.00	Texas Corporation	24⅝	24½
34⅞	12	1.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	30½	31⅜
9½	2⅛	—	Trans America	7¼	7¼
51⅞	15½	1.00	Union Carbide & Carbon	47⅛	48½
132	27⅝	6.00	Union Pacific	124½	125¾
46⅞	6¼	—	United Aircraft & Trans.	17½	18¼
14½	3½	—	United Corporation	8¼	8⅛
25	9½	1.20	United Gas Improvement	19⅜	19¼
25	1¼	—	U. S. Rubber	19	19¾
67½	21¼	—	U. S. Steel	54¾	55¼
51½	11	2.00	Universal Leaf Tobacco	Unq.	*45½
36¼	5¼	—	Vanadium	25¾	26⅜
8½	½	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	8¼	8⅝
58¾	15⅝	—	Westinghouse E. & M.	43¾	44⅝
50⅞	22	2.40	Woolworth	40	38⅝

*Plus Extras — Call Money 1% 1%

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